

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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Yours respectfully, **CHAS. H. H. KRAMER, Mayor.**

OFFICE OF THE NORTHWESTERN MAIL,
MADISON, WIS., Nov. 27, 1894.
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H. A. MINER, Editor.

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EDWARD J. WHEELER, - - - - - EDITOR.

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PUBLISHER'S NOTE.

It will doubtless be of interest to the better class of schools and educational institutions generally to know that in connection with the Business and Advertising Department of THE LITERARY DIGEST there will be facilities for furnishing to its readers, free of cost, printed matter, catalogs, and such general information as may be desired regarding any schools or academy.

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Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are invited to correspond with this office for any catalog or general information desired regarding educational institutions.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE MEMPHIS SOUND-MONEY CONVENTION.

THE Southern Sound-Money Convention, which has been attracting so much attention in the Press since the first announcement of its inception in April, met at Memphis on Thursday of last week. About eight hundred representative business men attended the gathering and, amid great enthusiasm (according to Press reports), adopted a series of resolutions favoring the single gold standard, in the absence of international cooperation for bimetallism, and reform of our National banking system. Secretary Carlisle, who is making a "sound-money" tour in the South, delivered the principal speech at the Convention.

The call for the Convention was issued by the Cotton Exchange and other commercial bodies of Memphis, and its purpose was stated to be the affording of an opportunity to Southern business men to express their views and to show to the country that sound money is not without powerful friends in the South. As Memphis is believed to be the "hotbed of the silver craze" by the anti-silver men, it was selected as the best place for the inauguration of a

sound-money movement in the South. The delegates to the gathering were selected by commercial organizations or mass meetings of citizens. Thirteen States were represented, West Virginia and North Carolina failing to send delegates. The gist of the resolutions adopted by the convention is contained in the following portions:

"We would rejoice over the adoption of real bimetallism, but in view of the continued fluctuations of the price of silver in the open market, we realize that it is impossible for the United States independently to adopt a bimetallic standard, and we deem it unwise and hazardous to the best interests of its people for this country to attempt its establishment. We favor the policy of this country standing in the attitude of readiness at all times to cooperate with the other Powers in any effort they may inaugurate looking to the adoption of true bimetallism; but in the mean time, and until successful cooperation is insured, to maintain inviolate its existing standard of value.

"We favor the retention, as part of our money, of the silver now coined, and in order to give a wider field for the use of silver we favor the funding of all money other than silver and silver certificates below the denomination of ten dollars into higher denominations, so as to make our entire circulation below the denomination of ten dollars either silver or silver certificates, and to this end the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized by law to coin from time to time, as the people may require them, silver dollars until the demand of commerce for money below the denomination of ten dollars is at all times satisfied.

"We realize that our national banking system was adopted during a time of war, and that it is not adapted to existing conditions. We, therefore, favor such legislation as will secure to the people a system of banking surrounded by such safeguards as will at all times furnish them a safe, elastic, sufficient currency for the transaction of their business."

Secretary Carlisle's address was an attempt to show that free silver would not aid the "debtor classes," that the rise in prices has not been due to an appreciation of gold, and that free coinage by this country alone would result, not in more money, but in less money of a poorer kind. Congressman Catchings, who presided over the gathering, and Congressmen Patterson and Clarke also made speeches. Sound-money clubs will probably be started all over the South to continue the "campaign of education."

We append a few Press comments on the Convention and its significance:

Turning-Point in the Free-Silver Agitation.—"In declaring in express terms for the maintenance of the gold standard, the convention assembled in the Auditorium yesterday cleared the way for an aggressive campaign of education in the South.

"Hitherto the contention for honest money has been hampered and confused by mistaken and meaningless talk about 'bimetallism.' This has had the effect to prevent an understanding of the question of present moment to the people. That question is, Shall we coin any more silver under existing conditions? The convention has frankly and decidedly answered it in the negative. It has declared for the standard of values ruling during the periods of our greatest prosperity—from 1834 to 1861, and from 1878 to 1890—and which is still the law of our currency. We now have bimetallism in the sense that we use hundreds of millions of silver currency, with about an equal amount of gold, as legal-tender money. Beyond this, as the convention says, we can not afford to go.

"Henceforth the fight will be made on the line of practical finance, stripped of sentimental verbiage. We shall call things by their right names, and make no concessions for the sake of 'harmony.' . . .

"The representative character of the convention can not be denied. The body typified the financial solidity, intelligence, and business experience of the South. It stood for the producing, commercial, and professional classes alike. It was by far the best-looking set of men ever assembled in this part of the country, and its work was in proportion to its appearance.

"The convention's bold and unequivocal action marks the turning-point of the free-silver agitation in the South. It touched

the button. The return of prosperity, now in sight, will do the rest."—*The Scimitar (Dem.)*, Memphis.

Will Electrify the Sound-Money Sentiment of the Country.—"The Memphis sound-money convention has turned out a much greater success than even its friends anticipated. A thousand delegates, an audience of five thousand people, and immense enthusiasm are the chief features of the newspaper reports. The speeches added to the *clat* of the occasion. The whole affair was imposing and contagious. It will electrify the sound-money sentiment of the whole country, North as well as South, and it will be an inspiration for good work in all parts of the country from now till the national conventions are held next year.

"The platform adopted at Memphis is admirably in keeping with the spirit of the movement. It abandons all disguises, subterfuges, compromises, and, in default of international action, declares for the gold standard. There is no more talk about 'not discriminating against silver.' That has been the shibboleth of cowards and trimmers in both parties for the past fifteen years, despite the fact that we have been discriminating against it all that time, and are doing so still. . . .

"The Memphis platform is commendable in other respects. It proposes to retire all circulating notes smaller than ten dollars except silver certificates, in order to make room for silver dollars and silver certificates. We have got these dollars on hand, and we must do something with them. This is probably the best disposition to make of them at present, *i.e.*, to create a vacuum for them to fill. By and by, when the public mind is cured of its hallucinations, and when we can all look at silver as a metal and not as a Dulcinea in the grasp of a giant, some other disposition may be made of the mass which now fills the vaults of the Treasury."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

Represented the Money Power, Not the People.—"The Memphis 'sound-money' convention gives potent emphasis to the contention which *the Constitution* has so earnestly impressed upon the public during the past few years, that our currency system, as it exists to-day, is built upon a principle of class recognition which is repugnant to the Federal constitution and inimical to the best interests of the people.

"*The Constitution* has endeavored to impress, with all the earnestness in its power, the fact that the present system is fraught with injustice to the masses of the people, discriminating against the debtors, reducing the value of labor and particularly oppressing that great class of our people whose success is dependent upon their ability to dispose of their farm products at reasonable prices. This contention has been vigorously denied by the money power, notwithstanding the fact that the farmers and the laboring people have been arrayed almost solidly against the policy which has brought the country to a gold-standard basis.

"And yet when a carefully planned and industriously advertised convention is called by those who are interested in sustaining the gold monometalist policy, for the purpose of giving the public the benefit of a false expression from the South, the remarkable fact develops that not one genuine farmer is in attendance from the section reaching from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and if the vast army of laboring men in the South—the workingmen who derive their support by the sweat of their brow and the brawn of their muscles—were represented by one solitary delegate, his name fails to appear on the list.



A HORRIBLE EXAMPLE.
Mr. Carlisle might take the old man along as an object-lesson.—*Inter Ocean*, Chicago.

"It was just as *the Constitution* knew it would be—a convention whose purpose was confined to the narrow limits prescribed by a policy which is all turkey for one class and all buzzard for another—which is a picnic for the creditor and a panic for the debtor, and which, in the first year of its operation, cost the South and the West over \$500,000,000 in the loss of tax valuations—nearly the entire amount of which was absorbed, as the official records will

show, in the money centers of the East."—*The Constitution (Dem.)*, Atlanta.

Missed Its Opportunity and Forced a False Issue.—"The Memphis Convention missed its opportunity in an important respect. Its purpose was to promote the cause of sound money and successfully antagonize all proposals of unsound money. . . .

"There are two classes of free-silver men. One class, undoubtedly the smaller one, wants silver money *instead* of sound money. The other and larger one wants silver money *as* sound money. The advocates of sound money at Memphis owed it to their cause to make allies of the larger body of silver men. Instead of that they forced the false and unnecessary issue of gold monometalism against all other monetary systems, and thus, besides unnecessarily dividing a political party whose success is of the highest consequence to the country, drove into opposition that large body of honest citizens who believe firmly in sound money, but who at the same time desire the larger use of silver as a money metal.

"These citizens are looking to international agreement as a way out. They are strongly encouraged by the attitude of the German Parliament, and still more by the support given to the British Bimetallic League by Henry H. Gibbs, Director of the Bank of England; H. R. Grenfell, Mr. McNeil, Mr. Lidderdale, the famous financier and Governor of the Bank of England, and others, including Mr. Balfour, the Conservative leader, and multitudes of strong men prominent in politics and finance. . . .

"It ought to have been the particular care of the Memphis Convention to ally the international bimetalists with themselves in the cause of sound money. The convention ought to have put the United States in the forefront of the hopeful movement for an international agreement. It ought to have brought all sound-money men together, leaving the advocates of cheap money, with an anathema for the foreigner, in a hopeless minority, powerless for evil."—*The World (Dem.)*, New York.

UPWARD WAGES MOVEMENT.

IT is no longer doubted by any section of the Press that business is reviving all along the line, and that "good times" are ahead of us. Every day the newspapers record voluntary increases of wages and resumption of operations in mills and factories. The question *whether* prosperity is returning has been replaced by the question *why* it is returning, and there is a natural desire on the part of both the Republican and the Democratic organs to make a little political capital out of the improved industrial situation. To the list of wage advances already given in our columns, we add the following, reported in *The New York Times* as having occurred since those entries were made:

"Dodge-Davis Manufacturing Company, flannels, Bristol, N. H., 20 per cent.; Poland Paper Company, Mechanic Falls, Me., 12½ per cent.; Cocheco Mills, cotton goods, Dover, N. H., 5 per cent.; Williamstown Manufacturing Company, Williamstown, Mass., 12 per cent.; North Pownal Manufacturing Company, North Pownal, Vt., 12 per cent.; Beaver and Eclipse Mills, North Adams, Mass., 12 per cent.; Westerly Woolen Company, Westerly, R. I., 10 per cent.; Merino Mills, Olneyville, R. I., 10 per cent.; Tyson Chrome Works, Baltimore, Md., 10 per cent.; Eddy Electric Company, Windsor, Conn., 10 per cent.; Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company, Salmon Falls, N. H., 5 per cent., 600 employees; Jesse Eddy Woolen Mill, Fall River, Mass., 10 to 15 per cent.; S. K. Wilson, woolen mill, Trenton, N. J., 10 per cent., 700 employees; Edwards Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Me., 10 per cent., 1,200 employees; the three cotton factories in Suncook, N. H., 1,600 employees; A. L. Sayles & Sons' Union Woolen Mill, Pascoag, R. I., 5 per cent.; Norwalk Mills Company, woolens, Norwalk, Conn., 10 per cent.; Stott's Mill, cotton goods, Lowell, Mass., 5 per cent. now and 5 more in September; John N. Stearns & Co., silk manufacturers, Williamsport, Penn., 1 cent per yard, 400 employees; Paige Tube Company, Warren, Ohio, 10 per cent.; Minnesota Iron Company, operating all the iron ore mines on the Vermilion Range, 10 per cent.; Oil City Tube Mills and Oil City Boiler Works, Oil City, Pa., 10 per cent., 1,000 men; Hamilton and Ludington Mines, Iron Mountain, Mich.; the Nichols Mill, Tarklin, R. I.; Morristown Woolen Company, Morristown, Pa., 10 per cent.; Union Mills, Moosup, Conn.; National Tube Works and Rolling Mills, McKeesport, Pa., increase of 10 per cent., 5,000 employees; Riverside Iron Company, Wheeling, West Va., increase of 10 per cent., 2,200 employees; Wheeling Steel and Iron Company, Wheeling, West Va., increase of 10 per cent., restoring the old rates, 3,800 employees; Peabody Mills, Newburyport, Mass., increase of 10 per cent. ordered for May 27; tanners in Sheboygan, Wis.; increase amounting to one half of the reduction made in 1892; Carrie Furnaces, near Braddock, Pa., increase of 10 per cent., 550 employees; coatmakers in Baltimore, an increase of from 20 to 30 per cent. granted on May 9, 4,000 workmen; iron furnaces at Sharon, Sharpsville, and West

Middlesex, Pa., increase granted on May 9, 1,500 men; Spang, Chalfant & Co., iron manufacturers, Pittsburg, Pa., puddling rate increased to \$4; garment workers in Philadelphia, 58 contractors have increased wages since May 1, 5,000 employees affected; Phoenix Iron Works, Meadville, Pa., 10 per cent. on May 6, 125 men; Nut and Washer Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Wis., 10 per cent.; Moorhead Brothers, iron manufacturers, Pittsburg, Pa., advance of 40 cents per ton to puddlers; Sligo Iron Works, Pittsburg, Pa., advance of 40 cents per ton to puddlers; Denison & Co., knit goods, Stillwater, N. Y., increase of 5 per cent.; Ashland Mills Jewett City, Conn., increase of 10 per cent. on May 13; Springvale Cotton Mills, Springvale, Me., increase of 6½ per cent., this being half of the reduction made in 1893; foundries in Cleveland, Ohio, wages of 500 molders increased by 10 per cent. on May 1; D. Cummings & Co., shoe manufacturers, South Berwick, Me., 10 per cent. on May 6; Thomas Furnace Company, Niles, Ohio, increase of 15 per cent. on May 6, this being a restoration of the old wages; iron furnaces in the vicinity of New Castle, Pa., "former wages restored" on May 2, "the total reductions had aggregated 30 per cent.," 500 men; Oliver Iron and Steel Company, Pittsburg, Pa., wages of puddlers advanced to \$4 per ton; Waltham Bleachery, Waltham, Mass., increase of 10 per cent., being a restoration of the rate paid before the reduction of November, 1893, 200 employees; Woodstock Woolen Mills, Norristown, Pa., an increase of 10 per cent. has been refused, and the employees are on strike for 20 per cent.; Norwich Mills Company, woolen goods, Norwich, Conn., old scale restored last week, 200 employees; Cleveland Hematite Iron Mine, Michigan, despatches say that wages were increased by 10 per cent. some weeks ago, and that the miners are on strike for 10 per cent. more; The Carnegie Steel Company, nearly 15,000 men employed at the Edgar Thomson Furnace, Edgar Thomson Steel Works, Duquesne Steel Works, Homestead Steel Works, Lucy Furnaces, Keystone Bridge Works, Upper Union Mills, Lower Union Mills, and Beaver Falls Mills, voluntary increase of 10 per cent. from June 1; Jones & Laughlin, American Iron Works, at Pittsburg, voluntary increase of 10 per cent. on May 16, 4,000 employees affected; Salem Wire Nail Company and Findlay Wire Nail Company, Findlay, Ohio, increase of 10 per cent. on May 18, 6,000 employees; Lindsay & McCutcheon's Keystone Mill, Pittsburg, Pa., puddlers' wages increased from \$3 to \$4 per ton May 18; Fall River Machine Company, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, increase of 10 per cent. on May 18, 500 men; Bellaire Steel Works, Bellaire, Ohio, increase of 15 per cent., 500 men; William Wood & Co., Philadelphia, weavers' wages increased by 2 cents a yard; W. H. Grundy, worsted mill, Bristol, Pa., increase of 5 per cent.; Minnesota Iron Company, advance in the company's mines in the Mesaba Range, in all, 2,700 men affected; Biwabik Ore Company, iron ore mines in Mesaba Range, increase of 10 per cent.; Berkshire Cotton Mills, Adams, Mass., increase ordered to take effect May 20; Delaware Iron Works, Wilmington, Del., increase of 10 per cent., beginning May 13, 200 men; Moorhead Brothers, Vesuvius Iron Works, Sharpsburg, Pa., increase of 15 per cent., on May 13, 350 employees; Bellaire Nail Company, Bellaire, Ohio, increase of 15 per cent.; Pencoyd Iron Works, West Manayunk, Pa., increase of 10 per cent. beginning May 26, 3,000 men; Newichwanick Manufacturing Company, blankets, South Berwick, Me., increase of 5 per cent., 300 employees."

It is stated that the total number of workmen benefited by these wage advances is about 160,000. In discussing the causes of the improvement, *The Baltimore American* (Rep.) says:

"The Democrats are disposed to make much of the revival which appears to be going on in many branches of business, and to sneeringly ask the Republicans if it is caused by the prospects of Republican success in 1896. A very sensible answer to such a query would be that the Republican successes already achieved have exerted considerable influence upon business, especially the knowledge that the Administration's power for harm has been

immensely curtailed by the election of a Republican Congress. The conviction that the Republicans will sweep the country in 1896, and obtain complete control of the Government, has also been a prime factor in restoring public confidence, which is at the basis of all healthy business reactions. . . .

"Two years of unprecedented business depression—just the two years of Democratic administration—certainly ought to be succeeded by some revival, even if there were no rainbows of promise

in the sky. When things get as bad as it is possible for them to get, they usually begin to mend. The most ardent Democrat will scarcely contend that the revival, so far as it has gone, has restored the business condition which prevailed during the Harrison Administration, or that there is as yet sound reason for expecting such a restoration immediately. There is hope that there will be such a revival—if not now, at least within a year or eighteen months. The nearer the approach to a change of administration, the more rapid and decisive will be the restoration of business prosperity. There is a general conviction that administrative incompetency has done its worst, and that, with a Republican Congress to minimize or prevent further blunders, business can move along safely and conservatively until the progressive policy and statesmanship of the Republican Party is in complete control."

This fairly represents the position of the majority of the Republican papers. The view of the low-tariff Democrats and Independents is expressed by *The Boston Herald* (Ind.) as follows:

"We are under the operation of a tariff in which the people have confidence. It is not embarrassing the production of the country; it is not injuring the wages of labor. The production of the country is continuing under more favorable and profitable conditions as its effects are being felt; the employment of labor and the wages that are incident to it are both on the increase. This is not anything that needs to be explained or in any way accounted for. It is in accordance with history as we have before known it. Greater prosperity was evolved under a lower tariff several years earlier, and no low tariff was ever in operation in this country at any time which, regarded in the full period of its operation, failed to produce prosperity. It was because of this that we advocated a lower tariff year after year until the present tariff was attained. We have not claimed for it perfection. It may be improved in important particulars. But the reduction of duties is not its weak feature. In this respect it is clearly an advance on recent tariffs for more than a quarter of a century, and it is proved that advance in this direction can be made coincidently with increasing prosperity.

"We have never had the slightest misgiving in predicting that this would be the result of a lowered tariff. This because it was justified by reasoning, and had been demonstrated in our national history. We were free to state, therefore, and we did again and again state, before the tariff was lowered, that we were willing to stand or fall on the principle of low duties under the tariff by its results in operation. They have by no means had their perfect work yet, but enough has been shown to prove that the principle is right—that the country does not need a high rate of duties, either for the prosperity of its manufactures as a whole, or for the liberal pay of the workmen employed in them. The prediction that a lowered tariff would bring national distress and that, until it was made a high tariff, business could not again revive, is already brought to naught. Business is improving hopefully and steadily with that tariff in operation, and with a certainty that it will continue in operation for at least two years in the future, and those who are compelled to admit this state of facts as existing are reduced to the subterfuge of claiming that it all comes from the possibility that there may be a change in this aspect of an indefinite character at an indefinite period of time!"

SILVER AND THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

MUCH has been said lately about the Democratic split over the silver question and the difficulty of naming a Democratic candidate who should be acceptable both to the Eastern and Western wings of the party. The Democratic papers, however, are beginning to "talk back" and to taunt the Republicans with being in a similar predicament. Not one of the Republican candidates, it is pointed out, has ventured to define his position on the coinage question, and the loud demands of the Press for unequivocal deliverances are ignored. Just now a number of President-makers and aspirants are in New York, the storm center of political strife, and it is supposed that the plans of the coming campaign are being formulated. *The Philadelphia Telegraph*



Old Mother Hubbard went to the cupboard to get her poor dog a bone. But when she got there, the cupboard was bare, and so the poor dog got none.

—The Evening News, Denver.

(Ind. Rep.), speaking of ex-President Harrison's visit to New York, says:

"Coming from the West, which is so thoroughly astray on the currency question, Mr. Harrison fails to appreciate the feeling against free and unlimited silver coinage in the East, and that he could not easily carry his Presidential plans to a worse market than New York. If he desires the support of that State or of any Eastern State, he will have to break his silence with regard to the silver question, as he is generally suspected of being upon the wrong side of it.

"In 1892 the Democrats, recognizing that their candidate for President was bigger than his party, permitted him to make his own platform in his letter of acceptance, and the one he made was altogether a different one from that which was made at Chicago; but the Republican Party has its platform made by its National Convention, and will not permit it to be made or changed by any candidate, as it does not recognize that the candidate is bigger or better than itself. If Mr. Harrison wants the Republican nomination for President, he cannot too soon declare his unalterable antagonism to free and unlimited silver coinage. Thus far he has been evading the question, and he may keep on doing it a while longer with safety, probably; but tho he should have the support of Quay, Clarkson, and Platt, instead of their opposition, he could not be nominated as a currency straddler or as one afraid to declare his views on the currency question. Mr. McKinley, with regard to this great question, is in the same boat with the ex-President, and Mr. Reed has yet to declare himself in a satisfactory manner. The two men whose financial platform is known to be acceptable to the country are Senator Sherman and Governor Morton, of New York. They have convictions on the subject, and the courage of them, which neither Harrison, McKinley, nor Reed appears to have. Both Sherman and Morton are old men, but both are hale, vigorous of mind and body, and either would be acceptable to the honest-money sentiment of the country."

The New York Tribune is satisfied with the non-committal policy of the Republican candidates. Speaking of the Democratic criticisms, it says:

"It pleases Democratic newspapers to complain because distinguished Republicans do not state more precisely in what way they hope to solve the silver problem. They have one important disadvantage compared with President Cleveland, because he does not hope to solve it at all, and looks to gold monometalism and unlimited State-bank issues as the only outcome worth fighting for. But the Republican statesmen have one great advantage, since they can calculate with some safety that their party will not vote to wreck the country by unlimited coinage of silver.

"A further advantage they have in the fact that the Republican Party has manifested its purpose by repeated votes. One critic complains that President Harrison does not say something new, but his utterances prior to his election and while he was President were explicit enough for anybody who could read. Another finds fault with Governor McKinley, and another with ex-Speaker Reed, because they do not see occasion at this time to go beyond the silver act of 1890, which distinctly pledged the Government to maintain the parity of the gold and silver coin and paper in circulation, a pledge which bound President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle, and thus saved the country from disaster when the latter was inclining to pay Treasury notes in silver only. Others grumble because Senator Elkins does not attempt to state precisely what ratio between silver and gold he would have the Government adopt, as if he did not know with all Republicans that an international conference will have to decide every such question, if the problem is to be met in accordance with the national platform of 1892.

"Democratic friends need not worry. When the Republicans come into power they will find a way of meeting the silver question, as they have met that and every other problem in the past, with honor and with safety. It is to be expected that they will adhere to the essential principle repeatedly embodied in Republican platforms, that international accord is needed to make any settlement of the problem safe and lasting. In advance of any international conference, statesmen whose words may mean anything have reason to refrain from such utterances as may embarrass future action, tho the United States will undoubtedly have a

definite policy to propose if the delegates to the conference are selected by a Republican President or Congress."

In the opinion of *The New Orleans Times-Democrat* the efforts of the Republicans to smooth over their troubles will prove vain and useless. It says:

"The split within the Republican ranks on free coinage will be worse than in the Democracy, for it will be more distinctly a sectional one. All but three of the States west of the Mississippi are Republican, the Republicans having full control in fourteen of them, returning twenty-five members of the Senate. No one imagines that the Republicans of these States, no matter how stalwart they may be, will follow the party into the ranks of monometalism. Most of these States are known distinctively as silver States, taking the most radical view of the financial question, and willing to go to the greatest lengths in order to remonetize silver. Whatever the result may be elsewhere, they can be counted on as certain for bimetalism.

"What can the Republican Party do to avoid Scylla and Charybdis? Its leaders have doubtless concluded that the interim and rest they are now enjoying will give them a chance to formulate some way out of their difficulty. If they contemplate the policy of dodging, Senator Teller and *The Denver Times*, one of the strongest Republican papers in the Trans Mississippi district, warns them that it will not do. At the silver meeting in Denver, the other day, Senator Teller warned the Republican Party that no 'lukewarm candidate or party' can possibly win in the West. 'It is free coinage or disruption for the national Republican Party in 1896,' *The Times* echoes. 'Which will you choose?'

"It is all very well for the Republicans to dodge the issue, and pretend to be united, but the question is there and it has got to be faced before 1896. The Democracy in passing on the matter were feeling the pulse of the people and determining the line of policy to be pursued, getting its differences settled and entering upon the Presidential campaign united, is pursuing a better and safer policy than the Republicans are, who propose to postpone the day of settlement as long as possible."

DEATH OF THE INCOME TAX.

BY a vote of five to four the income-tax law as a whole was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court on Monday of last week. Justice Jackson voted for the tax, but Judge Shiras, who upheld most of the provisions of the law on the first hearing, changed his vote and settled the fate of the statute. The four dissenting justices presented opinions remarkable for the emphasis and warmth with which the decision of the majority was challenged. Chief Justice Fuller read the decision of the Court, and its conclusions were stated as follows:

"First—We adhere to the opinion already announced, that taxes on real estate being indisputably direct taxes, taxes on the rents or income of real estate are equally direct taxes.

"Second—We are of opinion that taxes on personal property or on the income of personal property are likewise direct taxes.

"Third—The tax imposed by sections 27 to 37, inclusive, of the act of 1894, so far as it falls on the income of real estate and on personal property, being a direct tax within the meaning of the Constitution, and therefore unconstitutional and void because not apportioned according to representation, all those sections, constituting one entire scheme of taxation, are necessary invalid."

In the long argument in support of these conclusions, Justice Fuller, after an elaborate review of the conditions which surrounded the framers of the Constitution and the discussions of that time, said:

"The Constitution prohibits any direct tax unless in proportion to numbers as ascertained by the census, and in the light of the circumstances to which we have referred, is it not an evasion of that prohibition to hold that a general unapportioned tax imposed upon all property-owners as a body for or in respect of their property is not direct in the meaning of the Constitution, because confined to the income therefrom?

"Whatever the speculative views of political economists or revenue reformers may be, can it be properly held that the Constitution, taken in its plain and obvious sense, and with due regard to the circumstances attending the formation of the Government, authorizes a general unapportioned tax on the products of the farm and the rents of real estate, altho imposed merely because of ownership and with no possible means of escape

from payment, as belonging to a totally different class from that which includes the property from whence the income proceeds?

"There can be but one answer, unless the constitutional restriction is to be treated as utterly illusory and futile, and the object of its framers defeated. We find it impossible to hold that a fundamental requisition, deemed so important as to be enforced by two provisions, one affirmative and one negative, can be refined away by forced distinctions between that which gives value to property and the property itself. Nor can we perceive any ground why the same reasoning does not apply to capital in personally held for the purpose of income or ordinarily yielding income therefrom. All the real estate of the country and all its invested personal property are open to the direct operation of the taxing powers if an apportionment be made according to the Constitution. The Constitution does not say that no direct tax shall be laid by apportionment on any other property than land; on the contrary, it forbids all unapportioned direct taxes; and we know of no warrant for excepting personal property from the exercise of the power, or any reason why an apportioned direct tax cannot be laid and assessed, as Mr. Gallatin said in his report, when Secretary of the Treasury in 1842, upon the same objects of taxation on which the direct taxes levied under the authority of the State are laid and assessed."

Turning to the effect of the invalidity of the sections taxing incomes from real and personal property in the remaining provisions, the Chief Justice said:

"It is obvious that by far the largest part of the anticipated revenue would be eliminated, and this would leave the burden of the tax to be borne by professions, trades, employments, or vocations, and in that way what was intended as a tax on capital would remain in substance a tax on occupations and labor. We cannot believe that such was the intention of Congress. We do not mean to say that an act laying, by apportionment, a direct tax on all real estate and personal property, or the income thereof, might not also lay excise taxes on business privileges, employments, and vocations. But this is not such an act, and the scheme must be considered as a whole."

Justice Jackson holds, with Justice White, that the income tax is valid in its entirety, and he also denies the conclusion that the invalidity of some sections necessarily destroys the remainder. He said in part:

"The decision disregards the well-established rule or canon of construction to which I have referred, that an act passed by a coordinate branch of the Government has every presumption in its favor, and should never be declared invalid by the courts unless its repugnancy to the Constitution is clear beyond all reasonable doubt. It is not a matter of conjecture; it is the established principle that it must be clear beyond a reasonable doubt. I cannot see, in view of the past, how this case can be said to be free of doubts."

"Again, the decision not only takes from Congress its rightful power of fixing the rate of taxation, but substitutes a rule incapable of application without producing the most monstrous inequality and injustice between citizens residing in different sections of their common country, such as the framers of the Constitution never could have contemplated, such as no free and enlightened people can ever possibly sanction or approve."

Justice Harlan agrees with Justices Jackson and White in everything save the provisions taxing rents and municipal bonds, which he, adhering to his previous decision, holds to be unconstitutional. Regarding the result of the Court's decision, he expressed himself as follows:

"The practical, if not the direct, effect of the decision to-day is to give to certain kinds of property a position of favoritism and advantage that is inconsistent with the fundamental principles of our social organization, and to invest them with power and influence that may be perilous to that portion of the American people upon whom rests the larger part of the burdens

of the Government, and who ought not to be subjected to the dominion of aggregated wealth any more than the property of the country should be at the mercy of the lawless."

We append a number of brief Press comments on the Court's decision:

"The more the people study the influences behind this attempt to bring about a communistic revolution in modes of taxation the more clearly they will realize that it was an essential part of the distinctly un-American and unpatriotic attempt to destroy the American policy of defense for home industries, in the interest of foreigners. The more they examine its methods the more clearly they will understand that it was intended as the beginning of a systematic appeal to the Lacklands and Lackalls against those who have incurred envy and hatred by thrift or enterprise. Thanks to the Court, our Government is not to be dragged into communistic warfare against rights of property and the rewards of industry while the Constitution of its founders remains a bulwark of the rights of States and of individual citizens."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

In a hundred years the Supreme Court of the United States has not rendered a decision more important in its immediate effect, or reaching further in its consequences, than that which *The Sun* records this morning. There is life left in the institutions which the founders of this republic devised and constructed. There is a safe future for the national system under which we were all born, and have lived and prospered according to individual capacity. The wave of Socialistic revolution has gone far, but it breaks at the foot of the ultimate bulwark set up for the protection of our liberties. Five to four, the Court stands like a rock."—*The Sun (Dem.)*, New York.

"The moral effect of the decision against the income tax is not what the enemies of the law hoped that it would be. They expected a heavy majority of the Judges in their favor. They won by only a single vote, and that of a Judge who reversed himself within a month. A decision that is carried by the narrowest possible margin and by a single 'flop' loses greatly in weight and impressiveness. . . . There was never a more strictly technical adherence to the 'letter that killeth' than in the majority decision against the income tax. The tax is dead, but the principle upon which it was based is alive and will yet in some form prevail."—*The World (Dem.)*, New York.

"But what the folly of Congress did in taxing those with large incomes was far less serious in the way of provoking social antagonism than what the Supreme Court has done in exempting them from taxation. It has apparently thrown the protection of the Constitution over them as a class, discriminating in their favor as Congress discriminated against them. We might hesitate to put forward such a statement were it not for the fact that the four dissenting Justices have made the issue. The obvious result will be to strengthen the Populist Party greatly, and with wise leadership it may carry the next Presidential election."—*Post Express (Ind.)*, Rochester.

"The spectacle of the Supreme Court reversing its decision in regard to the constitutionality of certain provisions of the law, especially when this reversal comes in so short a period as six weeks, and comes, too, through a change of mind on the part of one of the judges, is hardly calculated to increase the respect which the people have, and which it is most essential that they should maintain in full measure, for the august tribunal that is intrusted with the tremendously important duty of deciding upon the constitutionality of acts of Congress."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Boston.

"No doubt it is something of a shock to the whole people of the United States, to the intelligent as well as to the unintelligent, to be brought face to face with the tremendous legislative or rather anti-legislative power of the Supreme Court. Of course everybody has been aware of the existence of this power, but the realization of it in a matter of such widespread effect and political significance comes home with a sense of constraint of something lost of freedom and popular control of affairs. If there has been of late a public distrust of the Senate as too small and too powerful a body, what may not be thought of a body of nine men legislating by decree, after debate, if there ever are debates in the Supreme Court, conducted behind closed doors. . . . They are, in fact, a higher and closer Senate, and with infinitely



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—*The Herald*, New York.

greater power upon legislation—a power superior, indeed, to that of the President himself.”—*The Transcript (Rep.)*, Boston.

“It has been the fashion of those who denounced the tax law to speak of it as ‘communistic’ and ‘socialistic,’ and to give it such other opprobrious epithets as could be conjured up without much regard to their fitness or appropriateness. But except among those who were, so to speak, ‘pinched’ by the law, it was regarded very generally as a commendable effort to compel the rich to bear some share of the burdens of the Federal Government in better proportion to their interests in good government than the share they have borne heretofore.”—*The Free Press (Dem.)*, Detroit.

“The Democratic Administration has the satisfaction of seeing this piece of demagoguery, borrowed from the Populists, nullified by the action of the Supreme Court, and the hopes that were entertained of large revenues from that source are blasted.”—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Minneapolis.

“To-day’s decision shows that the corporations and plutocrats are as securely intrenched in the Supreme Court as in the lower courts which they take such pains to control. It is a fact of solemn import.”—*The Post-Dispatch (Dem.)*, St. Louis.

“The ingenuity of learned counsel, employed to take a different view of what should have been but a plain question, raised a fog of doubt about it, but the vision of the Supreme Court, tho obscured by it partially for a time, has at last pierced through the darkness and discovered the truth. Henceforth the people of the different States may breathe more freely and exercise thrift and economy without fear that the results of their industry and forethought may be taken from them by legislators over whom they have no control—that by no subtle, technical distinction may a Congressman of Texas, for instance, say how much of his means a citizen of Pennsylvania shall contribute to the coffers of the Federal Government.”—*The Ledger (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

“No one ought to regret this consequence, seeing that any other ruling must have worked great hardship and injustice, placing the whole burden of the income tax upon a comparatively small number of citizens, and those not the best able to bear it, nor belonging to the class whom the law was especially intended to reach. Many persons who would not have been at all affected by the law, persons whose incomes are under \$4,000, and who would have had nothing to pay, will, nevertheless, be found pleased at the failure of a law which undoubtedly partook of the character of class legislation, was sectional in its operation, and savored strongly of Populism.”—*The Sun (Dem.)*, Baltimore.

“The right to levy and collect an income tax is an important assertion of Federal authority. The denial of that right is in the direction of weakening the central power. But the millionaire influence and power of the corporation capital of the country is more apparent in the decision than old-fashioned political principles of any kind.”—*The Post (Dem.)*, Pittsburg.

“The law which has been made invalid applied the income tax in a particularly unjust and discriminating way, and in that view the decision will be welcomed by many who are uninfluenced by personal considerations. But beyond this point the decision must be regarded as most unfortunate. Any repudiation of its own past judgments which can tend in any degree to weaken the popular respect for the opinion of the Court is undesirable. . . . Above all, a vital power of the Government has been seriously limited and impaired. . . . It was mainly because of limitations on the tax power that the old confederation practically went to pieces, and, remembering this, it was the intention of the fathers to give to the new Government the most ample authority in this particular. The Court has now cut away the main part of the reserve tax force which the Government held at command, and reduced its power of self-maintenance in corresponding proportion.”—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield.

“The income tax was intended as a bid for the Populist votes in Congress in favor of the Democratic tariff law. The utter failure of that Populist idea ought to serve as a warning against the equally absurd and dangerous inflation notions which emanate from the same wheel-clogged heads.”—*The Leader (Rep.)*, Cleveland.

“The constitutional laws of the United States are intended to be just, and they are just. This being so they will be invoked in the future to compel the men who have money, and who have it

so invested as to evade the regular channels of taxation, to be made to bear at least proportionate part of the burden of taxation. There is no injustice in this demand, nor is there anything unconstitutional in it; and it makes no difference whether it is to be enforced by a direct or an indirect tax, those who would evade just responsibility must be made to comply with their obligations to the public.”—*The Constitution (Dem.)*, Atlanta.

“The arguments presented in the decision are so broad—they touch upon every side of the issue so clearly and cogently—that it may be predicted we shall never again hear of an income tax in the United States until the Constitution itself shall be so altered as to enable Congress to lay the impost upon surplus wealth, however derived, and to restrict its application to that alone. Labor in the United States, as in every other part of the world, can not justly be required to pay taxes on something that it has not—a surplus after providing the necessities of life.”—*The Times-Herald (Ind.)*, Chicago.

“As the Supreme Court had already eviscerated the income-tax law, its action yesterday in burying the remains will not be regretted by even the law’s staunchest champions. In its mutilated condition it would have been simply a nuisance without any corresponding benefit. But this country has been a long time in finding out that an income tax is unconstitutional. A wonderful thing is our judicial system.”—*The Courier-Journal (Dem.)*, Louisville.

“Income-tax laws have been approved by the Supreme Court in the past and will be again. There must be some proper method devised by the law-making power that will receive the approval of the Supreme Court, to collect from wealth its rightful share for the support of the Government. Unless this be done, there is no government in the world that will be more unjust and more oppressive to its wage-earners and the productive classes than the republic of the United States. The present system of Federal taxation robs the masses and makes them hewers of wood and drawers of water for the few who own the wealth of the country.”—*The Chronicle (Dem.)*, Augusta.

“Class legislation in this country is absolutely repugnant to the people, when in their sober senses, and the decision of the Supreme Court, in putting its foot down on the income-tax law, has not only responded to the requirements of the Constitution, but to the real opinion of the masses of the American people.”—*The Dispatch (Rep.)*, St. Paul.

“This decision furnishes a striking illustration of the fact that the Supreme Court is influenced by public opinion. It was unquestionably the pressure of popular sentiment that led the Court to order a reargument of its own motion. And it is almost as clear that the same inducement was the really controlling factor in the nullification of the law.”—*The Law Journal*, New York.

Women in Iron and Plate Mills.—Commenting on the report that the Monongahela Tin-Plate Company, which has recently put in operation one of the largest plants in the country, has met with great success in employing women in all the branches of the industry, *The Philadelphia Ledger* says: “We think we accurately state the opinion of every self-respecting American when we say that, if the tin-plate industry cannot be successfully prosecuted in the United States without the labor of women, its absolute failure will not be regretted. The employment of women in iron and steel works is a custom common in the Old World, where labor exists ‘with a groan and without a voice,’ and where wages are so low as to compel women and children, equally with men, to work in the mines, at the forge, and at the plow. The physical and moral degradation of women in enlightened Europe appears to have reached its limits in Holland, where they take the places of horses in drawing canal-boats, in the hardest, most forbidding work of the farm, and where they may be seen in the streets harnessed, sometimes with dogs, to carts. In England, even, they are forced, in order to sustain life, to work in the mines and in all kinds of manufacturing establishments, from some of which in this country they are wholly excluded, and from which they should be excluded. The introduction of women laborers in tin works means not only the physical and moral degradation of women, but it means also the reduction of wages, as it is almost the universal rule that the woman worker is paid less than the man for doing the same task. We had much better import our tin than import the European custom of reducing woman to the unwomanly work of the plate mills.”

ARE THE CHANCES FOR A POOR MAN IMPROVING?

CARROLL D. WRIGHT appeals to figures and answers, yes. We are, he thinks, rapidly progressing toward equality of opportunity. He reaches this conclusion from the fact that a far larger proportion of the population are engaged in gainful occupation than formerly, and the proportion of these under ten years of age is smaller. Colonel Wright's reputation as the leading statistician of America, and his official position at the head of the Government's National Bureau of Labor give especial value to his researches into the subject. Some of the journals, however, criticize his conclusions, alleging that the increasing proportion of persons in gainful occupations is due chiefly to the advent of women into industrial pursuits, in larger and larger numbers, and that this is not altogether a wholesome sign. This phase of the subject the Colonel does not consider in his article (*The Forum*, May). We quote from him as follows:

"Taking the whole number of persons engaged in all remunerative or gainful occupations, I find that in 1860 such persons constituted 26.19 per cent. of the whole population. In 1870 this percentage had increased to 32.43, in 1880 to 34.68, while in 1890 it was 36.31, an increase of more than 10 per cent., relatively, in one generation, the period from 1860 to 1890. This, it should be borne in mind, is the percentage which the total number of persons engaged in gainful occupations is of the total population. If we examine now the percentage which this total number of persons engaged in all gainful occupations is of the persons ten years of age and over, which is the truer comparison, we find that the increase has been as regular, but a little greater; for in 1860 it was 36.72, and in 1890, 47.95, an increase of over 11 per cent., relatively, in the thirty years named. This fact alone, it seems to me, answers conclusively and definitely the question involved in the subject we are considering. If the total number of persons engaged in gainful occupations stood still relative to the population, the argument would not be so clearly carried, but with a constant and persistent increase in the relative proportions of this class of people to the whole population, and to the whole number ten years of age and over, there can be no other answer than an affirmative one."

Classifying the total number of persons employed, Mr. Wright finds that, so far as farming occupations are concerned, there has been a decided decrease of opportunity for employment; but this fact is attributed by him to the superior advantages which are held out by other occupations. Farming, he thinks, is bound to become more remunerative in consequence of the present drain, and then there will be a reaction and a return to the land. In manufacturing and mechanical industries, there has been an increase from 5.91 per cent. in 1860 to 8.13 in 1890, while a most rapid increase is found when all persons other than these two classes are considered. If we include all those engaged in trade, transportation, and professional employment, we find that the increase has been from 9.77 per cent. in 1860 to 14.94 per cent. in 1890. Mr. Wright continues:

"These figures prove conclusively that we are not only making real progress toward a greater opportunity, but toward a greater equality of opportunity in social and industrial life; and they completely kill all arguments made to prove that machinery—the influence of invention—displaces labor, so far as society as a whole is concerned. It would be absurd to argue for a single moment that the introduction of machinery has not in many instances displaced individuals and reduced them not only to relative poverty but to pauperism. The answer can not well be made to the individual, but the facts cited prove that so far as the whole body of the people is concerned there is no such displacement; and a study of the expansive influence of machinery and invention by the statistical method further proves the value of the argument. . . .

"The wonderful expansion of labor through the railroad system, the work of the telegrapher, the stenographer, the teacher—all these avenues open opportunities to our people which did not exist half a century ago. They take the workingman out of the

walks of the laborer and lift him into semi-professional employment, into that higher and broader and better line of work which his peers could not have secured in the earlier days of our own country. The artisan becomes the artist, and the artist himself, in the very highest and most esthetic sense, finds a broader opportunity for his own profession through the very taste which has been created in people who, in point of culture, may be ranked below him. The old masters painted for the few: the new masters paint for all, and by invention they send their best productions into the dwellings of the poor. This gives not only broader opportunity, but a greater equality of opportunity, better lives, and higher culture."

Mr. Wright concludes his article as follows:

"The world owes a man neither a living nor an opportunity to secure it, but it does owe protection in the opportunities offered, and this protection can come only through the opportunity to secure the proper equipment for the advanced employment resulting from the expansion of industry and the extension of invention. . . . I believe that economic and industrial opportunity does really underlie every sort of opportunity, and that we are making real progress toward a greater equality of opportunity through the extension of opportunities themselves; and when this statement is supplemented by the single fact that the per capita wealth of the country has increased from \$308 in 1850 to \$1,039 in 1890, the argument needs little if any further illustration. If the per capita wealth remained the same, then I should subscribe willingly to the idea that social and industrial progress and poverty grow side by side, and that the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer. I believe, on the contrary, that while more men have the opportunity of obtaining greater riches under present than under previous conditions, the general diffusion of wealth is represented by the great increase thereof, and that social and industrial progress and poverty grow side by side only from the relative point of view, because it is by comparison, when judging all things under higher conditions, that we become cognizant of the misery attending lower conditions."

POLITICAL RASCALITY AND UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

IF it is any consolation for us to know that our political corruption is "honestly come by," Professor McMaster, the historian, offers us that consolation. Before the era of universal suffrage, our forefathers resorted to the same dishonest tactics as the politicians of to-day are credited with, and were just as fertile in tricky expedients. Professor McMaster writes in *The Atlantic Monthly* (May), and has this to say at the outset:

"A very little study of long-forgotten politics will suffice to show that in filibustering and gerrymandering, in stealing governorships and legislatures, in using force at the polls, in colonizing and in distributing patronage to whom patronage is due, in all the frauds and tricks that go to make up the worst form of practical politics, the men who founded our State and National governments were always our equals, and often our masters. Yet they lived in times when universal suffrage did not exist, and when the franchise was everywhere guarded by property and religious qualifications of the strictest kind."

Professor McMaster thinks that it may well be doubted whether in all our annals there can be found "a finer example of filibustering" than that afforded by the Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1787. The question came up on the calling of a convention for the ratification of the Federal Constitution. It was the day before that fixed for adjournment. When, in the midst of the debate, an adjournment was taken for dinner, the opponents of ratification, being in a minority, broke the quorum by staying away. One of the reasons for their action was that Congress had not yet submitted it to the States; but on the morning of the last day of the session, an express came post-haste from Congress. The minority still absenting themselves, the people, of their own motion, hunted out several members in the taverns, carried them to the State House, tumbled them in, and blocked the doors. Of

the proceedings of the convention itself the account runs as follows:

"But it must not be supposed that all that was good was confined to one party, and all that was bad to the other. The convention then called met in the State House late in November, 1787, and took the Constitution into consideration. As the members would not bear the expense of employing an official stenographer, the labor of reporting the debate from day to day was undertaken by two young men. One, Alexander James Dallas, attended in behalf of *The Pennsylvania Herald*. The other, Thomas Lloyd, announced that he would take down the proceedings 'accurately in shorthand,' and when the convention had adjourned would publish them in one small octavo volume. But the debate had not gone on very long before the reports of Dallas in *The Herald* attracted attention, were copied far and wide, and furnished such material for opposition in States yet to consider the Constitution that the Federalists became alarmed and suppressed them. To do this it was necessary to buy *The Pennsylvania Herald*, which was done, and the report of the debate stops abruptly with November 30. The convention sat till December 15, but not another word of its proceedings nor a line of explanation appears in *The Herald*. It was necessary, in the next place, to dispose of Mr. Lloyd, who, tho he had published nothing as yet, had promised to do so, and had secured subscriptions. But he too succumbed, and when he issued his book, in place of the debate actually taken in shorthand, as he had promised, there appeared but two speeches, one by Thomas McKean and one by James Wilson, both ardent supporters of the Constitution. As a consequence, there does not exist to-day anything more than a fragment of the proceedings of the Pennsylvania convention which ratified the Constitution."

Professor McMaster goes on to show that ballot-box frauds were practised on a large scale in New York at the end of the last century and the early years of this, and that Massachusetts, in 1812, introduced "the most infamous piece of party machinery"—the gerrymander, which several other States were not slow to copy. Maryland, which from peculiar circumstances could not enjoy the beauties of the gerrymander, resorted to a convenient substitute—the "judicious planting of colonies." Pretended laborers were hired to go to places where the party needed them, and acquired residence for voting purposes. Stealing assemblies was another practise which our fathers knew very well. In short, the conclusion of Professor McMaster is that, bad and corrupt as we are, politically speaking, we are not in a position to boast of superior rascality to that of our fathers. All our tricks were very familiar to them, and we have not succeeded in "bettering their instructions."

LINCOLN'S PLAN OF ENDING THE WAR.

DID President Lincoln favor the proposition of paying \$400,000,000 to the South for the slaves as a condition of terminating the rebellion and restoring the Union? Did he broach this proposition at the Hampton Roads Conference, where he and Secretary Seward met the representatives of Jefferson Davis and the Confederacy? An interesting controversy in regard to these points was recently started by Col. Henry Watterson, editor of *The Louisville Courier-Journal*, who stated in a lecture that at the Hampton Roads Conference President Lincoln presented a blank paper to Mr. Stephens, saying, "Write Union on one side and what you please on the other," and adding that he was willing to pay \$400,000,000 for the surrender of the slaves. The editor of *The Atlanta Constitution*, Mr. Howell, who interviewed Mr. Stephens shortly after that famous conference, has denied the accuracy of Colonel Watterson's statement, and others have questioned it on different grounds. But the controversy appears to be settled by the following elaborate statement of Colonel McClure, editor of *The Philadelphia Times*, and author of "Lincoln and the Men of War Times," who was an intimate political associate of Mr. Lincoln, and is one of the few living men entitled to

speak with authority concerning the inner political history of war times. Discussing the matter in his paper, Colonel McClure says:

"He [Lincoln] informed the editor of this journal after his return from the Hampton Roads Conference that he would have proposed the payment of \$400,000,000 for Southern slaves as a basis of peace, had he not been precluded at the outset by Mr. Stephens frankly stating to him that he was instructed by President Davis to entertain no proposition that did not recognize the perpetuity of the Confederacy. . . .

"Mr. Lincoln's attitude on the question is entirely beyond dispute. He met the Southern commissioners at Hampton Roads on the 3d of February, 1865, and had a protracted conference with them on board the *River Queen*, then lying at anchor near Fortress Monroe. That conference was entirely fruitless because of Mr. Stephens's frank statement at the outset that his instructions were not to entertain any proposition that did not recognize the Confederacy. As President Lincoln could not discuss that question at all, the conversation was entirely desultory and necessarily accomplished nothing.

"President Lincoln returned from the Hampton Roads Conference, and two days thereafter, on February 5, 1865, he summoned his Cabinet and read to the members the draft of a message and proclamation which he had written on that day. In the message he proposed to Congress that authority be given him to attain peace by the payment of \$400,000,000 as compensation for slaves. The message and proclamation to follow the approval of Congress were submitted to the Cabinet, at which there was doubtless a full discussion of what had transpired at Fortress Monroe. The Cabinet officers, therefore, understood that President Davis would consider no proposition that did not recognize the perpetuity of the Confederacy, and the result was the unanimous disapproval of President Lincoln's proposed message and payment for slaves. On the manuscript of this message, that is yet in existence, is the following indorsement in Mr. Lincoln's own handwriting:

"February 5, 1865. To-day these papers, which explain themselves, were drawn up and submitted to the Cabinet and unanimously disapproved by them. A. LINCOLN."

"There can be no doubt, therefore, that Mr. Lincoln desired to end the war by the payment of \$400,000,000 to the South as compensation for the slaves, and that had he been met in a generous spirit at the Hampton Roads Conference, the proposition would have been made, and in all probability would have ended the war. After the attitude of Jefferson Davis, as publicly proclaimed by him when the report of the Hampton Roads Conference had been made, there was no disposition in the Cabinet, in Congress, or among Northern people to accept any such generous terms, and we have no record of Mr. Lincoln having made any further effort to accomplish compensated emancipation."

Colonel McClure, noting the assertion of the editor of *The Chicago Tribune*, Mr. Medill, that Congress and the country would have emphatically rejected the proposition for compensated emancipation, goes on to say:

"The war was then costing nearly \$4,000,000 a day, and one hundred days of war would have cost quite as much as the amount proposed to be paid for slaves; but Mr. Lincoln's controlling idea was that by compensated emancipation the South would be restored to the Union with much more cordial relations and general sympathy for the Government, and that it would enable the Southern people to resume their industrial pursuits and aid in paying the enormous debt contracted by war. True, it would have been earnestly opposed, but we believe that both Congress and an overwhelming majority of the people would have sanctioned such terms of peace, had President Lincoln then been able to give assurance that they would end the bloody strife and fully restore the Union."

HICKS—"And so you think there has really been a revival of business?"
WICKS—"I am sure of it. Why, my gas bill this month is a dollar more than it was last month, and I have n't burnt nearly so much gas, either."—*The Transcript, Boston.*

HAYSEED ORATOR—"Tell me, fellow-citizens, what is going to save the country?"

A Voice—"Summer boarders.—*Harper's Bazar, New York.*"

JUSTICE AS A CURE FOR IMMORALITY.

FEW deny the close connection between social injustice and moral decadence. Certain forms of immorality, such as the "social evil," have often been attributed to the effects of hard industrial conditions, forcing thousands of women to choose between starvation and dishonor. No one has of late been laying greater stress on these points than B. O. Flower, the editor of *The Arena*, who has just concluded a series of articles in his magazine on "Well-Springs and Feeders of Immorality." In a variety of ways he has endeavored to show and illustrate the "demoralizing effect of great wealth and extreme poverty," and to enforce the conclusion that all hopes for moral improvement are illusive under present economic conditions. In his concluding article (*Arena*, May), Mr. Flower says:

"If justice had prevailed during the past thirty years, instead of the lawless insolence of capital and the savage discontent now prevailing throughout the republic, we should have had a higher morality pervading society, general contentment, relative happiness, and far-reaching prosperity. Had our law-makers been faithful to their pledges and loyal to the wealth creators, industrious Americans would to-day be in comfortable circumstances instead of facing bankruptcy or begging for bread; and hope, the sunshine of the soul, would be flooding the farm and city, as it did during the golden days immediately after the war, before the usurer, the monopolist, and the creatures of special privileges began their fatal work."

Emphasizing the need of plain speaking concerning the alarming growth of immorality, Mr. Flower writes:

"If the evil of immorality extended no farther than the libertines and their paramours, and if woman was financially independent, plain speaking along this line would not be so imperative; but when one remembers that for every one of the forty thousand prostitutes in New York there are at least two fallen men, and that a large proportion of these men are husbands and fathers who in thought and life are dragging down their wives and sowing the seed of ungovernable passions in their unborn children, even where they are not planting the taint of loathsome disease; when we remember that these wealthy libertines regard the poor girl as legitimate prey; when we remember that cunning and wealth are pitted against poverty adorned by beauty, and farther, when we remember that licentiousness in many cases becomes a disease as marked as the opium habit or the drink habit—I say when we take all these facts into consideration and remember how extended are the influences for misery and death which emanate from them, it becomes the duty of all thinkers who desire higher moral conditions to cry aloud and spare not."

Mr. Flower devotes many pages to illustrations of his view taken from actual life as mirrored in Press and court records. Toward the end of his paper he indicates some of the remedies which society must adopt in the interest of self-preservation, as follows:

"(1) We must demand the financial independence of woman and bend every energy toward helping her reach this goal; for this reason friends of social purity should be a unit in demanding the full enfranchisement of women. Laws should be so framed that the wife becomes the possessor of half the property of the husband at the marriage altar; this would secure for women within the marriage relation a much-needed protection. They would be treated with far more respect, and there would be less of that most odious form of immorality, prostitution within the marriage relation, with children of lust and hate as issue of sexual crime.

"(2) The land should be recognized as the property of the people, and, while each man's property should be protected, the ground rent should be sufficiently great to bring into the public treasury the increase in the value of the land which society and not the individual creates.

"(3) The Government should become its own banker instead of the tool of a class who are preying on industry to the injury and ruin of millions.

"(4) Towns, cities, States, and the nation should be wrested

from conscienceless plunderers by immediate municipalization and nationalization of the natural monopolies.

"(5) Electoral reform by the introduction of proportional representation, the referendum and the initiative, which have proved so effectual and practicable in the republic of Switzerland."

The Bucket-Shop Evil.—While State legislatures are trying to pass bills to suppress bucket-shops and other gambling resorts, private commercial concerns are taking practical steps to prevent their employees from patronizing these institutions. The St. Louis Bank of Commerce has just issued an order forbidding its employees from visiting bucket-shops, pool-rooms, or any other gambling resorts, on penalty of dismissal. *The Philadelphia Telegraph* is inclined to think that, if all banking and financial institutions adopted this practise, the standard of morality among clerks would be raised and the weaker characters would be protected from the danger of temptation. It adds: "Self-respect should be motive enough for conscientious men who have charge of other people's interests to keep out of harm's way, to avoid even the appearance of evil, and to show by their daily walk and conversation a due sense of the responsibility devolving upon them in their fiduciary capacity. Employees worthy to be trusted should appreciate both the advantages and the requirements of the situation in which they are placed, and should, of their own accord, arrange these lines accordingly without being subjected to the discipline of cast-iron rules with pains and penalties attached to enforce obedience thereto. It is not necessary that they should be prigs or canting moralists, cribbed and confined within a narrow range of solemn formalities and Pharisaic professions, tinged, as such professions usually are with some suspicion of humbug and hypocrisy; but that they should live clean, manly, honest lives, with no sly secrets and no reprehensible habits, is fairly to be demanded of them. Rules and regulations hedging them about with precautions and safeguards such as the St. Louis bank provides may be of some service to the poorer sort of clerk; but the men who are destined to succeed in the world, those who are coming forward to be the leaders in financial circles, will early in life show strength of character enough to keep themselves straight without the dread of punishment constantly kept before their eyes."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

INCOME tax declared unconstitutional! What a lot of work that will spare the recording angel on the pages of his ledger devoted to false swearing!—*The Herald, New York*.

JUSTICE JACKSON recovered just in time to attend the income tax's funeral.—*The Star, Washington*.

As yet the constitutionality of the revenue deficit has not been passed upon.—*Times-Herald, Chicago*.

AT the latest reports Governor McKinley's position on the silver question was still that the tariff is not a tax.—*Courier-Journal, Louisville*.

If the Government places an increased tax upon beer, then of course all true patriots will drink all they can of it, not for personal indulgence, but in order that the treasury deficit may be made good.—*The Transcript, Boston*.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON still declines to discuss the silver question. Nobody cares whether he does or not, because everybody knows what his views are. Briefly stated they run thus: "If pryx \$ enlarged use qutamed I am unalterably in favor of bocccrrtz yfhk."—*Rocky Mountain News, Denver*.

DIED.—At Washington, yesterday, of a permanent constitutional malady, Income Tax, beloved offspring of the Wilson-Gorman Bill. No flowers.—*The Record, Chicago*.

"STRYKER seems to be working pretty hard in his campaign. I never saw a man look so pale."

"It is from loss of blood. Since he started to run for office his heart has been bleeding for the workingman every time he makes a speech."—*The Journal, Indianapolis*.

AN Eastern exchange says that "the gold men are holding their own."

Yes; they are all in the contracted currency business, and won't turn anything loose.—*The Constitution, Atlanta*.

UNDER the Democratic misrule in Chicago dead men draw salaries, Under the Democratic misrule in New York living men draw salaries who constantly live abroad and never did any work for the public. Now which of the two great cities is ahead?—*Hawkeye, Burlington*.

THE POLITICAL BACKER—"And the next step in the candidacy is to practise sprinting." The Presidential Possibility—"What the dickens is that for?" The Political Backer—"You never know what time some one is going to approach and ask an expression of your views on the silver question."—*The Record, Chicago*.

LETTERS AND ART.

CHARLOTTE BRONTË AND OTHER "IRRESPONSIBLE NOVELISTS."

IT is well known that Charlotte Brontë was peculiarly addicted to sharpening her pen for a biting portrait, yet it nearly frenzied her to find herself the subject of anything but favorable criticism. In "Jane Eyre," in "Wuthering Heights," in "Shirley," in "Villette," she invites the scorn of the world upon persons whose identity is, or was, easily discerned under the masks that she paraded them in. Many other novelists have done similar things, sometimes with good and laudable purpose and effect, but often the reverse. A writer in *Macmillan's Magazine* for May recounts the injurious work of some "irresponsible" novelists in this relation, and holds Miss Brontë up as a chief sinner. He speaks of "the danger of this license of the novelist," and of "this absolute irresponsibility of the romancer, this privilege of selecting the facts and imputing the motives, which, added to the artistic gift for deepening the shadows and heightening the effect, makes the novel so far-reaching and so irresistible a libel." We quote briefly from the article:

"If it comes to a question of hurting folks' feelings, Charlotte Brontë had herself a great deal to answer for. No reader of 'Jane Eyre' is likely to forget the Lowood Institution. Well, no sooner did the novel reach Yorkshire than Lowood was identified with the Cowan Bridge School for the children of the clergy, and its founder, the Rev. Mr. Brocklehurst, with the real founder of the real school, the Rev. William Carus Wilson. And very pleasant reading the novel made for this philanthropic clergyman in his old age and years of declining health. The school for the children of the clergy had been the darling scheme of his life. He had sympathized deeply with the extreme difficulty experienced by clergymen, with their limited incomes, in providing for the education of their children; and had devised this scheme of a school to be supported partly by subscriptions, where girls might receive a sound education for £14 a year. For more than a quarter of a century he worked for it and watched over it with unremitting zeal and self-denial, to find in the end himself and his school represented in a romance, read from one end of the country to the other, as something akin to *Squeers* and his Dotheboys' Hall."

The writer asserts that apart from the misdeeds of one filthy cook (whom Mr. Wilson dismissed) and of one cross governess, Miss Brontë herself had nothing to allege, and that it was admitted by all witnesses that in his uphill work of charity Mr. Wilson's management was both generous and watchful. We quote a few more lines:

"The intensity of Charlotte Brontë's bitterness it is quite easy to understand; her sister Maria died at the school, and to watch a dying sister sickening over unpalatable food or subjected to the nagging of a governess, is a cruel experience for a child of eight or nine. The recollection of it bit into her intensely personal and brooding imagination; and nearly a quarter of a century later the philanthropic clergyman was punished for having entertained unawares that dangerous angel, a future novelist."

Zola Condemns Universities.—Zola has recently spoken as follows concerning universities: "Whoever has breathed the air of such a school remains infected by it as long as he lives. The stale and sickly odor of dead and useless learning clings to his very brain, and in spite of all his efforts he goes through life itching with petty jealousies and a pedagogue's love of the rod, and embittered with all the hatred and envy of the old bachelor who had never had courage enough to claim the woman he loved. When such a fellow happens to be quick and bold by nature, an innovator with new ideas, which is not often the case, he spends such time and labor in giving his thought an academic and conventional air that we pass his discovery by as an antiquated formula. He cannot be original if he would; he has lived too long in the mold; his being has taken the shape imposed upon it. You may sow scholars and reap professors, but never will you find an original creative intelligence among them."

THE MEMOIRS OF BARRAS.

THE simultaneous publication of the Memoirs of Barras in France, England, Germany, and the United States has not inappropriately been spoken of as "an international event." Barras was a man of immense consequence in the Paris of the Revolution and the Directorate, and the chronicles that he has left show how intimately he touched the characters of his eventful day. Two volumes of these memoirs have so far been issued here, by the Harpers, and two more are to come. *The Tribune* of May 18 contains a notice of this work by Mr. George W. Smalley, who writes as follows:

"So numerous have been the memoirs, especially French memoirs, of doubtful genuineness or of slight interest, or watered down like, for example, the memoirs of Talleyrand, that before these by Barras saw the light there was some natural skepticism as to their value. There is none now. The book is beyond question genuine, tho a little 'bowdlerized,' and its interest is none the less for the fact that Barras was preeminently a scoundrel in a period rich in scoundrels of many different kinds. That he was notoriously a liar may seem to detract from the value of his memoirs, but the value of them does not consist in their contributions to the existing stock of strictly historical knowledge. Of such contributions there are few, and none of great importance. What makes these memoirs interesting is their picturesqueness. The rascal could write; he could paint portraits; he could describe; he could reproduce on paper a scene which had passed before his eyes. He is vivid, fresh, effective. He had a genius for lying and for hating. He hated Napoleon; he hated Talleyrand; he hated Josephine. Nobody would accept a statement about either or, indeed, about anybody else, on the testimony of Barras. He has not even the art of hypocrisy. He can not dissimulate his hatred. He often invents. He can be dull when he is not personal, but as the business of memoirs is to be personal, and as Barras is at his best as a writer when he is personal, these two volumes are, as a whole, extremely readable in French, and readable even in the rather bald translation which the English publisher has thought good enough for his English readers."

"His treatment of his mistress, Mme. Tallien, is, on the whole, made more discreditable to him than his libels on Josephine. The relations between Barras and Mme. Tallien were unconcealed, but that does not excuse the brutality of her paramour when he becomes her biographer. Barras, however, had no reputation to lose, and no panegyric or special pleading could make him respectable. The reader rises from these memoirs with more loathing for the man than when he sat down. He has, nevertheless, to admit that he has been entertained, if it is possible to be entertained in the company of a consummate blackguard."

THE STRANGE CASE OF TRILBY O'FERRALL.

THE Harpers, as is well known, own the American rights to Du Maurier's story, and from them Mr. A. M. Palmer, the theater manager, derives his rights to any stage adaptation of the tale. But two quite remarkable features of this subject have developed, concerning which *The Mail and Express* speaks as follows:

"In the first place, the title 'Trilby' cannot be included in a copyright, because it had been used before Du Maurier used it, and may be used now or hereafter by any one. So a stage production merely called 'Trilby' is permissible, while a stage adaptation from Du Maurier, directly or indirectly, under whatever title, is prohibitable, the Palmer adaptation, Mr. Paul M. Potter's play, being the only one the law allows. On this theory it is claimed that Mr. Richard Mansfield may produce a burlesque called 'Trilby,' its incidents being derived from 'Trilby, the Fairy of Argyle,' by Charles Nordier."

"The second point is that no wild and irresponsible burlesque of Du Maurier's story or Potter's play will be allowed, however it may be entitled. It looks as if Mr. Palmer, in threatening to prevent any such burlesque, is quite within his rights; but such action on his part would probably be the first of its kind, undertaken seriously, in the history of the theater. Burlesques of people in public life and in society have been enjoined, but never,

we believe, a burlesque of a current and popular play. Humorous and flattering imitation has always been regarded as a good advertisement, and actors and playwrights have accorded burlesquers every opportunity, public and private, to accomplish their comical purpose and increase the vogue of the dramas and persons burlesqued.

"A virtually unprecedented and highly interesting situation is thus developed; and Mr. Palmer, if he lack public sympathy in this phase of the protection of his rights, will, at all events, cause a peculiar aspect of dramatic ethics to be threshed out by the most expert lego-theatrical talent of our time."

JOHN OLIVER HOBBS'S NEW NOVEL.

THE new novel by John Oliver Hobbes (*Miss Craigie*), the English writer—"The Gods, Some Mortals, and Lord Wickenham"—is generally said by the critics to be her best; yet when we recall what the critics have said of her other stories, and consider the number of blemishes which they point out in this, the praise appears to be somewhat equivocal. Mr. Edmund Gosse deems this new novel of sufficient importance to receive his critical attention, and his opinion of the work is expressed in *St. James's Gazette*, where he takes up the subject by assigning to Miss Craigie "an almost unique place," but saying of her that "she has not to any appreciable extent the native gift of narrative." Mr. Gosse thinks that "in other generations"—"in ages favorable to the production of pure literature"—she would not have dreamed of composing novels; she "would have been an essayist, a miscellany writer, possibly a poet." He regards John Oliver Hobbes as "one of the still interesting apparitions on our over-crowded and trivial literary stage," and admits that he reads her books "because they are full of curious analysis of emotion, expressed with great care by a pen trained to the selection of words, and daring in the exercise of its gift." He further states that "she says things with a freshness and sometimes a distinction which are positively enchanting, and in the present almost universal neglect of literary form she deserves the highest credit for not disdaining style."

The leading characters in this new novel are Simon Warre, a weakly affectionate young physician, and Anne Passer, a singer, who boldly throws herself at him and whom he marries, regretfully obliterating his love for Allegra, a young Roman vestal. Lord Wickenham plays an inconsiderable part in this drama of sordid life. He is the friend of Warre, and eventually marries Allegra. Wickenham is introduced to us as "the only son of a saint, by a fool." Anne goes to Warre's private office one night and easily entangles his fancy in a mesh woven of tears over her lonely and sad life. She tells him that she has a lover, but not one to whom she can give her heart. "And then," she says, "to meet some one else who seems so different from all the others—I forget what I was going to say. But if you tell me to break off—with this other—friend—I will do so." Warre rapturously asks her if she loves him; he believes she does; tells her how sweet she is; and advises her to "give up that other brute" and to marry him; he will take care of her; she shall never have a wish, a whim, one delightful, foolish, womanly desire ungratified; and she seizes his hand and kisses it passionately, repeating, "I love you! Oh, I love you! I cannot tell why, but I do." The marriage takes place, and in due time Warre begins to

awaken to his terrible mistake. One Dane (whose wife was named Sarah), the man who was "that other brute" whom Warre advised Anne to break with, is killed by falling from a horse. Warre and his wife witness the tragedy, and she becomes wildly hysterical, wounding her face with her nails. After Warre had taken her home and tranquillized her, the following occurred:

"Look at me!" she said, lifting her disfigured face; 'look at me! Take me once more! Kiss me once more . . . and then . . . I will tell you . . .'

"She fell on his neck and sobbed. 'Would you say I was honest; would you say I was good, pure, faithful, all that even a bad man wishes a woman to be?'

"Dearest, how can you ask?'

"Anne put her handkerchief to her mouth as tho she would wipe the words from her lips even as she uttered them: 'I was Dane's mistress. Dane was my lover.'

"Never!" said Warre. 'I will never believe it. You do not know what you are saying!'

"For a whole year," said Anne, 'for a whole year . . . and for money. Money! money! money! that was all I wanted! Money!'

"Never!" repeated Warre. 'I say, this never was. It is a lie . . . a lie. It never was. You do not know what you are saying.'

"I was Sarah's friend . . . she was very kind to me . . . I deceived her. And I have deceived you.'

"Warre grasped her wrist. 'Anne,' he said, 'this sounds too much like life. If it pleases you to act these parts . . . to make these hideous jokes . . . at such a time . . . keep them unsaid. This is too much like life. I can not bear it.'"

Warre's remarkable opacity is again illustrated, further on, when, in a fit of tipsy rage, Anne declares to him that she had been a wanton; she threatens to return to that life, and then flings herself on his bosom, crying: "Oh, Simon, you must save me from myself!" We quote:

"This confession did not surprise him. After the first disillusion, science and sentiment had wrestled in his soul for her character, and, altho he had never owned

the result in clear thoughts, Anne herself had now said it for him. He bowed to the appalling declaration. She was a wanton.

"Why make these terrible scenes?" he said, quietly; 'why refer to these things which I want you to forget. Finish your coffee and then I will take you out. This room is too close!'

But Simon could not save this creature from herself. She finally eloped with a notorious libertine, and left him to nurse his sick soul alone.

The moral of this story may be valuable to other Simon Warres. *The Saturday Review* speaks as follows of this story:

"One reads it through, going from page to page in proper sequence, not desiring to skip to the end nor needing to refer to what has gone before, nor forgetting for one moment the pleasure of the manner in the interest of the story. And it is just as well for the story that we do not examine it too minutely. It is like a charming cripple, skilfully dressed to hide her infirmities, a cripple with pretty eyes and the gayest conversation. You are quite surprised when you get to the dissecting-room. We must confess we have never found John Oliver Hobbes quite so pleasing before. We like her Meredithisms, her delightful way of saying quite original things—to pattern. We like her worldly view of things, her sage men of the world and their aphorisms: 'Most women are so inquisitive. They mistake curiosity for devotion to our interests'—and so forth. But for all that, this book remains one of the clumsiest so far as construction is concerned that we have read for a long time."



JOHN OLIVER HOBBS.
(MISS CRAIGIE.)

[By courtesy of D. Appleton & Co.]

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT LEARNING LANGUAGES.

HOW may one best learn a foreign language? No one method has ever been agreed upon, and it is not likely that any one system will ever receive universal approval. A writer in *Chambers's Journal*, who does not pretend to enter into scientific dissertation, but rather attempts to convey "a few simple hints" to those who are interested in the subject, suggests that many persons who have endeavored at various times in their lives to acquire a knowledge of foreign tongues, but gave up the undertaking, would again try were it not for contemplation of the hard, grinding, uninteresting nature of the task before them—the visions of endless paradigms, of rules upon rules with all their confusing exceptions, of dull exercises that seem never to get beyond the "books of my sister's brother's friend," or the particular situation of this or that particular individual's umbrella, steel pen, pencil-case, or other interesting object. The "accepted notion" of what is required to be done in the initiatory process of learning some foreign tongue—the wading through a grammar of perhaps a hundred and fifty pages, getting by heart all the conjugations, inflections, exceptions, and idioms—after which the pleasant prospect is held out that one may *then* begin to read something, is opposed by this writer. He says:

"Such a system—if system it can be called—is an utterly erroneous one. Little wonder that it repels so many from taking up what is really a most interesting study. To any who contemplate doing so, the advice may be given to cast aside all preconceived ideas about the old methods, and begin at once to read the language they are going to learn. Thoughts about the grammar and the rules should not be allowed to trouble the mind. Except to those who have had some previous grounding in a language, the grammar is sure to prove a stumbling-block, and to beget naught but despair. A good dictionary, and a book of simple tales in the language chosen, are all that is necessary in the first instance. With these in hand, the motto of the beginner should then be to read, read, read. The printed page, at first new and unfamiliar, will gradually unfold itself as word after word is learned, and when a sentence has been translated, the reader will go on with a strange feeling of delight to master more of the contents. There is no better method of retaining a word in the memory than in having to go to the trouble of looking it up in the dictionary. The word will be certain to stick, more especially if it is found recurring once or twice in the same page. As much reading should be done as time will allow. A page of the dictionary may also be frequently gone over. It soon acquires a wonderful interest. In this way the study is made from the first attractive and agreeable. If the book read be by one of the best writers, its inherent qualities will interest, while the increasing power to interpret correctly the writer's meaning will act as a constant stimulus to go on acquiring more words and phrases, and their correct use. The help of a friend imbued with similar desires and aims will be useful. At the very outset, attempts should be made to carry on conversation together in the language. The power to do this, at first halting and awkward, will gradually expand. The name of every object which is round about us in our daily life should be learned and referred to in conversation. The phrases employed to denote particular actions and feelings should be looked up as they recur to the mind. Now and again the conversation that may be heard at the table, in the train, anywhere, may be translated mentally. There are many times when one is alone and there is nothing in particular to occupy the thoughts. Such a moment should be seized to recall words we have come across in our reading, and thus make them the more firmly our own. A book of poems will be of much assistance. It is easier to learn a poem by heart than a bit of prose, and if the meaning of each passage has been thoroughly mastered, it will be a simple operation to recall each word by its context. In this way it is wonderful how rapidly the vocabulary increases."

The writer does not counsel neglect of the grammar. He thinks that, by learning to read first, the grammar will by and by be taken up with almost as much interest as the tale itself. But he insists that the grammar should be given a secondary place.

LIMITATION OF ACTING AS AN ART.

A RECENT lecture by Henry Irving on acting as an art furnished Ouida with a theme, on which she has written for *The Nineteenth Century* (May). She characterizes Mr. Irving's lecture as "eloquent and pathetic"—pathetic "because there is a great pathos in his passionate pleading that for him time may not bring oblivion, in the natural and wistful utterance of his consciousness that his name can not altogether die, that of the thunders of applause which nightly greet his ear some echo shall resound to the generations yet unborn." She thinks Mr. Irving's desire is natural, and his claim to its fulfilment just and founded on great gifts nobly used; "but," says she, "he surely mistakes in supposing that the supreme test of art is its durability; it is surely a quite different quality—*i.e.*, its spontaneity." Ouida asserts that the reason why acting has not been placed beside music, sculpture, poetry, and painting is because it lacks, and must ever lack, spontaneity and originality. She says:

"Without the text of his part the actor were dumb. Give to the composer some ruled sheets and a pencil, and he will produce a 'Meistersinger' or an 'Oberon'; give to the painter a blank panel and a few ground earths, he will create a 'Mona Lisa' or a 'Rape of Europa'; give to the sculptor a lump of wet clay and an iron rod, and he will make Aphrodite smile and the Laocoon writhe; give to the poet pen and ink and paper, and he will, with no other cabalistic signs than those of the alphabet, give you a 'Midsummer Night's Dream' or a 'Wilhelm Meister.' The actor, on the contrary, prior to creation, must have an already existing creation, a distinct suggestion from some other mind before him. He must have the already invented and perfected work of another in his hands before he can himself produce and present anything."

Ouida compares the art of acting with the art of ceramic decoration, saying that "acting is an art placed on another art"—"beautiful forms copied from already existing forms, and applied to an already existing foundation." She suggests that if Shakespeare had improvised "Othello" on the boards of the Globe Theater, the actor would have fulfilled the conditions required to make of acting a spontaneous art.

"But [says she] it would have been impossible for him to do this had he been capable of it—which he might have been—because no actor can fill more than one part at one time. The fact may or may not lessen the value of acting that the actor must, before acting, make himself master of verse or prose which is the work of another, in order to graft his own creations on the creations of that other, but the fact does unquestionably take acting into another category than that of the arts. For those arts are self-fecundating, contain in themselves all organs necessary for procreation, conception, and gestation; whereas the art of the actor must receive fecundation from without, and, not receiving this, must remain sterile. Molière is the only actor on record who was at once brilliant as a histrion and as a comedian. But even when this condition is fulfilled, the actor still remains dependent on many extraneous aids and much prearranged assistance. He is seldom, perhaps never, wholly a free agent. He is not for a moment able to dispense with support, if he could even dispense with costume or with scenery. The greatest King Lear would be impotent with a vulgar or inept Cordelia; the finest Othello would be embarrassed by an awkward Desdemona and a grotesque Iago. Personally, I should have equal pleasure in seeing Irving's King Lear, or Mounet Sully's Orestes, if they were acting in a bare barn with signposts to indicate the scene, lit by some pale oil wicks, as in seeing them at the Lyceum or at the Française; but the world in general will have the actor environed by scenic effects; and if we could dispense with these effects, we cannot, to enjoy a fine play, dispense with excellence in all the actors, not to a supreme, but to a considerable, degree."

How well Irving knows this to be true, says Ouida, is evidenced by his heedfulness to environ himself with his own scenery and to play with his own trained company. She argues that the complete independence and isolation which the other arts can bear and enjoy are always denied to the actor, and that thus the actor

is environed by prosaic and cumbersome obligations. She goes on:

"Tennyson could sit in a leafy bower, or in a warm ingle-nook, and summon spirits from the vasty deep; Watts can call Daphne and Europa to him in the solitude of his studio; Gounod, without leaving his own music-room, could bring around him the angel choir which welcomed Marguerite; Verdi, without stirring from his house, can hear the carols of the frolicsome elves in Windsor Forest at midnight; but the great actor is obliged to study all the properties and personages wherewith he must be surrounded, and when he seeks his public over-seas, to carry with him all his scenes and costumes, to endure the Pullman car, the Cunard liner, the public receptions, the eternal speeches and presentations, the whole vulgar, oppressive routine of modern homage; half his life is wasted in these stupid formalities, which Herbert Spencer the thinker can refuse, but which Henry Irving the great actor can not, or thinks he can not."

It would be injustice to all parties here to omit Ouida's expression of the greatest admiration for Mr. Irving's talent, for his noble character, and "for his devotion to that which he believes to be the truth." This last-quoted phrase is in relation to Mr. Irving's claim for acting that it includes all arts: that it is sculpture through its attitudes, painting through its costume, poetry through its imitative passions and its appeal to multiform emotions. Ouida reminds Mr. Irving that in all these acting is not independent of the arts, but dependent on them; that "it never springs full-armed from the head of Jove." We quote the closing paragraph of Ouida's article:

"What shadows we are! what shadows we pursue!" may be said of us all, of the greatest as of the least; and of the length of remembrance which our creations may obtain from the changeable mind of man no one of us can judge. But such an actor as Henry Irving does at least hold his magic wand so that he can see the wonder-flower bloom from it at its touch. Whether those flowers will be immortal or not, will or will not blossom above his tomb, what matters? It is only the laurels steeped in the blood of carnage which are wholly sure of such immortality as humanity holds it in its power to confer."

Some Rare Old Treasures.—The New Jersey Historical Society celebrated with elaborate ceremony its fiftieth year of life in Newark on the 16th of May. Among its charter members were Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Justice Bradley, Commodore Stockton, Archbishop Bayley, Bishop Doane, President McLean of Princeton, Senator Wright, and William Walter Phelps. This society is rich in the possession of invaluable manuscripts, books, pictures, etc. *The Tribune* says: "One of the smallest volumes in the library is a tiny vellum-covered booklet containing Alexander Hamilton's defense of himself against the charge of speculating with the United States Treasury funds, made by his opponents in 1797. In it is a series of letters of which few historians are cognizant. They passed between Hamilton and James Monroe during Washington's first term, and the former became so belligerent that Monroe wrote: 'If you meant your last as a challenge, I have to inform you that my friend Colonel Burr will wait upon you,' an interesting and little-known fact that Hamilton's slayer was once named as a second, instead of a principal, in a quarrel with his hated rival. By an odd freak of location, this volume and an old edition of 'The Life and Letters of Alexander Hamilton' are directly opposite a superb portrait of Burr by Gilbert Stuart. This picture was found in 1848 in a Negro cabin at Short Hills—where the daughter of Burr's body-servant lived—stuffed into a broken window."

Georg Ebers's New Novel.—Herr L. von Krockow, writing from Dresden to *The Literary World*, Boston, speaks as follows of Ebers's new novel: "'Im Schmiedefeuer' (or 'Through the Furnace') certainly repeats the substance of the former stories of Nuremberg by the same author; we have the same patricians, *Geschlechter*, noble dames, fair virgins, and plumed knights astride the same steeds and palfreys and in the same gabled houses and stately, wainscoted halls as before. The houses are

only shown at a different angle, and the gentlemen and dames in a different action. The greatest possible result, in other words, is attained with the least possible trouble; the artist, who was never quite strong in Ebers, has given way altogether to the photographer in him, to the professional who is content to merely shift his instrument for a new negative, and to shorten or lengthen his lens mechanically for a change of scene. The least thought of all, apparently, has been expended on the plot, for this is both repulsive and ridiculous. Yet, curiously enough, Ebers proceeds to illustrate it with as much seriousness as if it were a good idea."

"The Library Era."—As such, thinks *The Boston Transcript*, future architects will designate the present period of architectural development in this country, remarking that "it is a poor day when there is not an announcement of a new library, little or large, going up somewhere in the land." The editor continues: "It will take about two years more for the National Library at Washington to be finished and get into working order, but when all is done the dream and the work of Mr. Spofford, librarian of Congress, will reach a happy fruition. Since his appointment by President Lincoln in 1861 as first assistant librarian, and his succeeding three years later to the librarian's office, Mr. Spofford has been an indefatigable worker. One observer of his methods says that he seems to have the 700,000 books which compose the library cataloged in his mind, and he remembers about all sorts of volumes, important and unimportant, when they were written, by whom and when they came into the library. Thirty years ago the Library of Congress contained only about 70,000 books; now it has ten times as many and the new building will have room for more than two million volumes. They are already getting ready to move."

NOTES.

A VOLUME of "Select Poems of Sidney Lanier," edited, with an introduction, notes, and bibliography by Morgan Calloway, Associate Professor of English Philology in the University of Texas, has just been issued by the Scribners. *The Dial* says: "In this little volume editorial taste, insight, and discrimination are admirably blended with careful inquiry, minute accuracy, and painstaking labor. Barring a little stiffness in the excellent introduction, the work is of a really high order throughout. The selections are among the choicest products of Lanier's art, and admirably illustrative of the range and power of his genius. The notes are especially helpful and worthy of praise."

IN closing a review of the works of Gustav Freytag, *The Speaker* says: "Why, then, with all his distinguished merits, did Freytag not attain a much greater and wider fame than is now associated with his name? Unhappily he wrote too much, and weakened his force by diffusion. He failed in restraint, selection, concentration. Outside his long journalistic activity in connection with the *Grenzboten*, his writings fill out twenty-two heavy volumes. Even his 'Soll und Haben' might be reduced a quarter, or a third, and gain by the reduction. And though there are single passages of unsurpassed power in the 'Verlorene Handschrift,' it presents whole chapters in succession that only retard and encumber the progress of the story."

SPEAKING of "The Memoirs of a Protestant Condemned to the Gallies of France for his Religion," which has just been issued in London, with an introduction by Mr. Austin Dobson, *The Saturday Review* says: "A fact brought to light by Mr. Austin Dobson gives a certain importance to this reprint. It had always been conjectured that 'The Memoirs of a Protestant' was translated by Goldsmith, but Mr. Dobson has placed this beyond contention by unearthing the receipt, signed 'Oliver Goldsmith,' for the money paid him, on January 11, 1758, by one of the three publishers of the first edition. The book has the interest of being Goldsmith's earliest publication, although he was in his thirtieth year at the time of its issue."

THE alumni of Cornell University have nominated Miss Mary Carey Thomas for one of the trustees to be elected in June. This is probably the first time in the history of any of the leading universities in this country that a woman has been named for trustee. Miss Thomas was graduated from Cornell in 1877, and is now President of Bryn Mawr College for women. She was made Dean of that college when it was opened in 1885, and was elected President in 1893.—*The Sun*, New York.

The Athenaeum does not agree with *The Spectator* in relation to the merit of William Watson's new poem, "The Hymn to the Sea," which appears in *The Yellow Book* for May. It says: "The poem contains some good lines, but is too much of an echo of Mr. Swinburne, with whom Mr. Watson has no pretensions to compare either as a poet or a metricist."

FRANZ VON SUPPE, the "Austrian Offenbach," who composed "Boccaccio" and "Fatinitza," besides more than one hundred and fifty other operas, died in Vienna on May 21. His full name was Francesco Ezechiele Ermengildo Cavaliere Suppe Demeill, and he was born in Spalato, Dalmatia, in 1820.

MRS. FRANCES ELEANOR TROLLOPE (the widow of T. Adolphus Trollope) has in preparation a memoir of the well-known novelist, Mrs. Frances Trollope, the mother of Anthony and T. A. Trollope.

SCIENCE.

LIFE WITHOUT MICROBES.

WHAT should we do if all the microbes were suddenly annihilated? We should, of course, be spared the terrible scourges of cholera, typhoid, and tuberculosis, and thousands of other ills, but we should be rash to conclude too hastily that there would be no disadvantages to offset this. Microbes, it must be remembered, play a very important part in organic life, and without them not only many processes generally thought to be merely chemical, like fermentation or souring, would cease to take place, but some processes regarded as vital, such as digestion and assimilation, would be impaired. A recent series of experiments on this new and interesting subject is described in *Natural Science*, London, April, as follows:

"In these days it is chiefly the evil effects of bacteria upon organisms that are studied. Every week some new microbe of disease is discovered, or some old enemies are described as lurking in some unsuspected place. But there is another side to the microbe question. It has been known for long that many kinds of bacteria, normally present in the intestine, aid in the digestion of food, chiefly acting as ferments, altering food-material into substances that can be absorbed by the cells of the intestine. Dr. J. Kijanizin, of the University of Kieff, gives in a recent number of the *Archives de Biologie* the remarkable results of a series of investigations he has made upon the influence of sterilized air. He devised an apparatus in which small animals could be kept for a number of days, while the air that they breathed and the food that they ate were supplied, so far as possible, in an absolutely sterilized condition. Altho it was not possible to be certain that the food contained no bacteria, it was certain that the air supplied them had been quite freed from microbes; for a gelatin plate, placed in the current, remained without colonies all through the experiments. The animals were weighed before and after the experiments, and their excreta during the experiment were analyzed. Parallel experiments, in which all the conditions but the sterilization were identical, were made.

"The experiments seemed to show first that there was a remarkable decrease in the assimilation of nitrogenous matter when the air and the food were deprived of micro-organisms. No doubt, the reason of the decrease was that these micro-organisms aid in the decomposition and peptonizing of the nitrogenous matter in the intestine. Were it possible to remove all the micro-organisms from the intestine before the beginning of the experiment, the author thinks that the decrease in the assimilation of nitrogen would be still greater.

"A second result was that the animals lost weight more quickly under the sterilized conditions than under normal conditions, while, at the same time, the excretion of nitrogen and of carbonic acid was more than usual.

"A third result was still more remarkable. In a large number of the experiments the animals died, sometimes a few minutes, more often a few hours or a few days, after the beginning of the experiment. No cause could be assigned for this. The possible causes were all excluded, and the inexplicable fact remained. The novelty of the idea that sterilization of the air is fatal to life no doubt is attractive; but we agree with the writer of the paper, that even his careful and laborious experiments are not sufficient to justify the belief that microbes in the air are necessary to the life of air-breathing animals. Physiologists will remember the experiments of Dr. Haldane at Oxford, which showed that animals were not poisoned by their own organic exhalations. It is clear enough that a very large amount of work must be done before respiration is understood."

"EVERY photographer," says *The Photographic Times*, "is aware of the difficulty experienced in photographing clouds. The actinic effect of the whole is so great that unless very rapid exposures are made one loses all appearance of light and shade. Some of the finest cloud studies we have ever seen have been made at the Weather Bureau at Washington, by Mr. A. J. Henry. But these are not taken in the ordinary way. The photograph is made through a screen. The one found most effective is that formed of a saturated solution of bichromate of potash inclosed in a plate-glass cell having parallel sides."

BREATH FIGURES—A RIDDLE YET TO BE SOLVED.

MOST children have amused themselves by drawing invisible figures with the finger on a window-pane, and then bringing out the lines by breathing on them, but few know that this phenomenon is but one among a whole class of similar ones which do not yield in interest, nor in difficulty of explanation, to any others in nature. They are treated of in the current number of *Knowledge* (May 1) by Dr. J. G. McPherson, a large part of whose article we quote below:

"There is something exceedingly fascinating about the curious set of phenomena known as breath-figures, and the explanation of their existence. New light has lately been thrown upon their nature, and their study is interesting.

"Fifty years ago, Professor Karsten, of Berlin, placed a coin on a piece of clean plain glass, and passed through it a current of electricity. Nothing was seen on the glass when the coin was removed, but when he breathed on the plate the characters of the coin became visible. At the same time Sir W. R. Grove succeeded in producing impressions with simple paper forms. Möser, of Königsberg, produced figures on polished surfaces by placing on them rough bodies. Riess described a breath-track made on glass by a feeble electrical discharge.

"But Mr. W. B. Croft has lately been investigating the matter with exemplary care and perseverance, for it requires some practise to manage the electrification properly. This was his most successful plan: Place a glass plate on a table for insulation, and put a coin of any metal on the center of the plate. In many cases the image on the coin does not touch the glass on account of the projecting ring; but these seem to be best suited for the experiment. Arrange a strip of tinfoil from the coin to the edge of the glass; on the coin place a smaller plate of glass, and above that plate place a second coin. Connect the tinfoil and the upper coin with the poles of an electric machine, and turn the handle of the machine for two minutes, so that continuous sparks may pass. On taking up the glass, nothing can be seen on it, even with the help of a magnifying-glass. Yet on the glass there is a latent impression; for, by breathing on the side of the glass next the coin, a clear frosted picture of that side of the coin which had faced it will be produced, even to the smallest details. The whole projecting parts of the coin have a black counterpart, and there is a marvelously fine gradation of shade corresponding with the depth of cutting on the coin. If this breath-figure be examined under a microscope, the moisture will be seen really deposited over the whole; but the size of the minute water-particles increases as the part of the picture is darker in shade. Around the coin's disk is a black ring, a quarter of an inch in breadth. Should the coin used have milled edges, radial lines will pass through this ring.

"If these breath-figures are carefully protected, there is no apparent limit to their permanence, even for years. Months after they have been set aside, the black ring round the disk gradually changes into several rings, forming beautiful concentric alternations of black and white. . . .

"Heat will produce similar results by the molecular bombardment to which the surface of the cold glass would be exposed by the gases heated by the coin. If a very hot, clean coin be placed on a cold mirror, and be removed after being cooled down, nothing will be seen on the glass. But if the mirror be breathed upon, an exact image of the coin becomes visible. If the point of a blowpipe be passed over a clean mirror, with sufficient quickness to prevent the sudden heating from breaking it, nothing is seen after the glass is cold. But if you breathe upon its surface, the track of the flame is clearly marked. While most of the surface looks white in consequence of the light reflected by the deposited moisture, the track of the flame is quite black. But under a microscope this track is discovered to be wet with a thin, even film. If the jet of the blowpipe be traced over the mirror so as to form figures, the breath on the cold plate will reveal the figures, traced with great distinctness. The hot coin in some way seems to alter the dust-particles on the mirror, causing them at certain parts to reflect more light than at others, to be brought out more plainly when the moist breath develops them.

"Probably all polished surfaces may be similarly affected. A plate of quartz gives most beautiful images, perfect in details,

retaining their freshness longer than those on glass. If a piece of mica be split, and a coin be slightly pressed for half a minute on the new surface, without any current of electricity or application of heat at all, a breath-figure of the coin is left behind. If a leaf of paper, printed on one side and thoroughly dry, be placed between two plates of glass, and left for ten hours either in the daylight or in the darkness (a slight weight being placed over to keep the paper even), nothing is seen; but as soon as you breathe on the glass, a perfect breath-impression is made of the print on both pieces of glass. These are generally white, and are most easily produced during keen frost. If paper devices be placed for a few hours under a plate of glass, clear breath-figures of the devices will be produced when you breathe on the glass. After an ivory point has been traced in any shape over a glass plate with slight pressure, a black breath-figure of the writing is made at once. If plates of glass lie for some hours on a table-cover which has on it figures worked in silk, strong white breath-figures are impressed on the plates, the silk coming out white and the cotton black.

"Some exceedingly curious permanent illustrations of the phenomena are to be found. There are several impressions of brasses in the basement under Henry IV.'s chantry in Canterbury Cathedral. On the walls appear shapes of the effigies. Sometimes the stone is unstained all over the area of the figure, but surrounded by a broad, dark smudge; and in other cases the reverse is found, the area of the figures being indicated by a uniform dark tint, while the surrounding stone is unstained. Friends of Mr. Croft, who can be trusted for their authentic evidence, give two remarkably interesting cases of breath-figures of this permanent description. The plate-glass window of a hotel in London has on the inside a screen of ground-glass lying near, but not touching; upon the latter are the words 'Coffee Room' in clear, unfrosted letters. When the screen was taken away the words were left plainly visible on the window, and no washing would remove them. A house in London had been a hotel three years before; on one of the windows had been a brown gauze blind, with the gilt letters 'Coffee Room' on it. On misty days the words 'Coffee Room' are distinctly seen, but not on other days. This is a marvelously accurate instance of permanent breath-figures, the mist acting like the breath, depositing the moisture on the glass. There is no doubt that a little observation on the part of our readers would reveal many curiosities of this kind in old houses, or at railway stations. No one, as yet, has clearly explained how these impressions are produced by electricity and heat. The fact always confronts us that the simpler the phenomena the more difficult is the explanation."

STARVING ON BEEF-TEA.

IT is generally believed that beef-tea and animal-broths of all kinds are nourishing. The most recent medical authorities assure us that this is a mistake. In order to combat what it calls "The Beef-Tea Delusion," *Modern Medicine* (March) publishes an article consisting largely of quotations from a high modern authority. We reproduce several paragraphs below:

"The late Dr. Austin Flint remarked on one occasion that thousands of patients have been starved to death while being fed on animal-broths, beef-tea, etc. No error could be greater than the notion very commonly held by the laity, and still quite too largely entertained by the members of the medical profession, that beef-extracts, beef-tea, bouillon, animal-broths, etc., are peculiarly nourishing in character. We can adduce no better evidence to the contrary than is afforded by the following paragraphs from 'Bunge's Physiological and Pathological Chemistry,' one of our latest and most reliable authorities:

"We must guard against supposing that meat-bouillon possesses a strengthening and nourishing influence. In regard to this, the most delusive notions are entertained not only by the general public, but also by medical men.

"Until quite recently the opinion was held that bouillon contained the most nutritive part of meat. There was a confused idea that a minute quantity of material—a plateful of bouillon can be made from a teaspoonful of meat-extract—could yield an effectual source of nourishment, that the extractives of meat were synonymous with concentrated food.

"Let us inquire what substances could render bouillon nutri-

tious. The only article of food which meat yields to boiling water is gelatin. It is well known that albumen is coagulated in boiling, the glycogen of meat is rapidly converted into sugar, and this again into lactic acid. The quantity of gelatin is, moreover, very small; for a watery solution which contains only one per cent. of gelatin coagulates on cooling. Such coagulation may occur in very strong soups and gravies, but never in bouillon. Bouillon, therefore, contains much less than one per cent. of gelatin. In preparing extract of meat, the quantity of gelatin is reduced as much as possible, because it is in a high degree liable to putrefactive changes, and therefore likely to interfere with the preservation of the preparation. The other constituents of bouillon are *decomposition products of foodstuffs*—products of the oxidations and decompositions which take place in the animal organism. They cannot be regarded as nutritious, because they are no longer capable of yielding any kinetic energy, or at most such a small amount that it is of no importance whatever.

"Nevertheless, until the most recent times, creatin and creatinin, which are among the chief constituents of meat-extract, were regarded as the source of energy in muscle. This assertion was shown to be untrue by the researches of Meissner and of Noit, who proved conclusively that creatin and creatinin are excreted in the urine twenty-four hours after their absorption, without loss. A material which is neither oxidized nor decomposed cannot form a source of energy, apart from the fact that the quantity of creatin and creatinin which is absorbed in bouillon is so small that it could not possibly be seriously regarded as the source of muscular energy."

THE FIRST TELEGRAPH AND ITS INVENTOR.

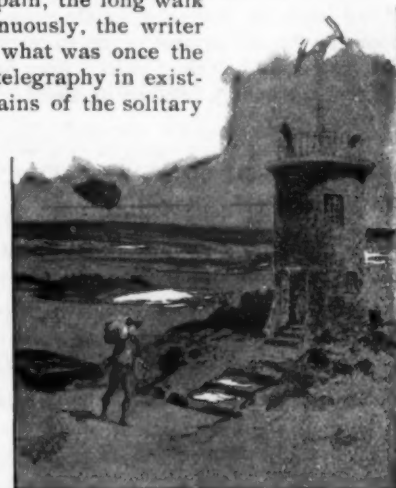
THE electrical telegraph has so thrown its predecessors into the shade that we sometimes forget that it had any. In an interesting article in *Cassier's Magazine* (May), Mr. G. Lodian reminds us of some of the facts and tells us something of Claude Chappe, inventor of the first practicable aerial telegraph. We quote the following passages from the article:

"In the early Spring of three years ago, during a holiday ramble of several hundred miles afoot right through France and over the lonely Pyrenees into Spain, the long walk occupying five weeks continuously, the writer saw numerous vestiges of what was once the greatest system of aerial telegraphy in existence. These were the remains of the solitary towers, usually erected on the most prominent hillocks in the district, and which, up to 1844, formed the telegraphic system of France. In that year there were 535 stations, representing over 5,000 kilometers of communication."

Of the inventor of this great system, the writer speak later as follows:

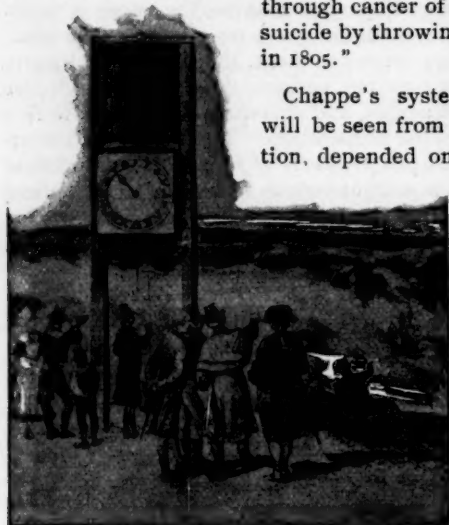
"Claude Chappe was born at Brulon, in the Sarthe Department, in 1763. His studies were concluded at the little seminary of La Flèche, near Rouen. His brothers were educated at a different college, some distance from, but in view of, the institution where Claude was, and it is on record how, in order to communicate with them, he arranged a series of signals from his dormitory window. These, being understood, were answered according to a code. That was evidently the foundation of Chappe's invention. Some say that this story is fictitious, but it is a decidedly pretty and natural one.

"His study of the sciences was such that at the age of twenty years he 'pleased an enemy'—if he had one to please. In other words, he wrote a book. These memoirs of his have been pronounced 'very remarkable,' altho the student of physics who may consult them at certain great libraries will probably think otherwise. Chappe put up his first telegraphic machine at Belle-



A LONELY POST IN THE HILLS, 1795.

ville, the Bowery of Paris, but located on high ground. There were 'toughs' in those days, and it was these who destroyed the Chappe apparatus, so that the inventor had to seek police protection for future experiments. Chappe was the first man to receive the title of engineer-telegraphist, and he received the pay of a lieutenant of engineers as in the service of the State. Delirious, through cancer of the ear, he committed suicide by throwing himself down a well in 1805."



CHAPPE'S FIRST APPARATUS, 1792.

Chappe's system of telegraphy, as will be seen from the following description, depended on the telescopic observation of signals made by semaphores—posts with movable arms, something like those used in modern railway signaling. An earlier attempt, afterward abandoned, is shown in one of the illustrations.

"The old telegraph stations of France are interesting relics of the past and, where they have been allowed to remain, form a feature of the landscape. They were of two kinds, the square towers and the round towers. They consisted of two stories, and the index signals, of wood or light iron, were mounted at the top of a pole on the roof. A ladder ran up this pole, so that the signals might be reached and moved by hand. The telegraphers were provided with telescopes, and there was always somebody on watch on the roof to note signals made at the neighboring stations. The progress of a message at night was naturally slower than the day transmission. The words were fewer at night also, because the small lanterns affixed to the indexes could occupy only a certain number of positions without being extinguished.

"The first Bonaparte extended the line of these stations to Milan, then to Mayence, in Germany. They went no farther. Soon the French armies began to retreat to the land from which they came, and as they retired they fired their telegraph posts to prevent the enemy from using them."

THE UNSOLVED MYSTERY OF EVOLUTION.

A FORMER characteristic of many evolutionists, especially just after the publication of Darwin's "Origin of Species," was an apparent unwillingness to admit that anything new could ever be advanced on the subject. A tendency to regard Darwin as a final authority, and to look upon him somewhat as the medieval schoolmen looked upon Aristotle, grew up among British biologists. This tendency is passing away, and especially it has little place among American men of science. It is getting to be generally admitted that instead of closing the question of evolution Darwin's work only introduced it to general public notice. Great, perhaps the greatest, work still remains. In an article in *The American Naturalist* (May), Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, of Columbia College, writes of "The Search for the Unknown Factor of Evolution," and avers that however we may look at the subject there is some contributory cause of development that remains undiscovered and unexplained—a position that will accord well with the views of those who still hold that there is evidence of controlling design in nature. We quote a few paragraphs from the closing part of the articles, in which Professor Osborn strongly advocates direct experiment as a means of solving the problem:

"Bacon in his *Nova Atlantis* three centuries ago projected an institute for such experiments, which when it finally materializes should be known as the Baconian Institute. The late Mr.

Romanes proposed to establish such a station at Oxford, and went so far as to institute an important series of private experiments, which were unfortunately interrupted by his death. . . .

"The conditions of a crucial experiment may be stated as follows: An organism, A, with an environment or habit A, is transferred to environment or habit B, and after one or more generations exhibits variations B; this organism is then re-transferred to environment or habit A, and if it still exhibits, even for a single generation, or transitorily, any of the variations B, the experiment is a demonstration of the inheritance of ontogenic variations. . . . It is important to observe that such return to a former environment is very rare in a state of nature. There is no record that such conditions have as yet been fulfilled, for hitherto organisms have been simply retained in a new environment, and the profound modifications which are exhibited may simply be the exponents of an hereditary mechanism acting under the influence of new forces. Such experiments will probably require an extended period of time, for we learn from paleontology, as well as from palingenic variation, that phylogenic inheritance is extremely slow in a state of nature. . . .

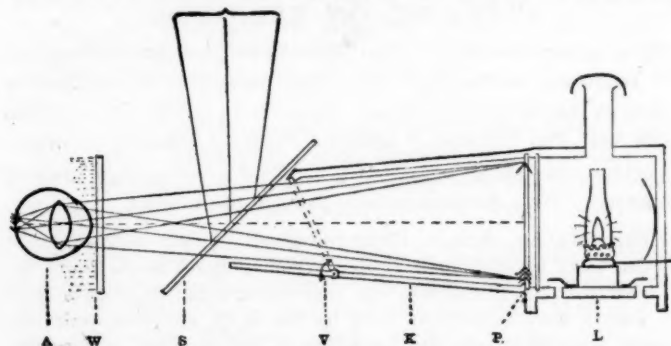
"Our conception of the mechanism or physical basis of Heredity is also to be made much clearer by a series of experiments . . . to ascertain how far the revival of an ancient environment arouses latent hereditary forces. The experiments already well advanced by Cunningham, Agassiz, and Poulton indicate that *progressive inheritance is rather a process of substitution of certain characters and potentialities than the actual elimination implied by Weismann.*

"My last word is that we are entering the threshold of the Evolution problem, instead of standing within the portals. The hardest tasks lie before us, not behind us, and their solution will carry us well in the Twentieth Century."

TAKING A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE RETINA.

THIS apparently impossible feat has been performed several times, having been first accomplished in 1893 by M. Londe, a member of the French Société de Photographie. We translate from *Gaea*, Leipsic, May, an account of an improved method used with great success by Drs. Grebe of Cassel and Greeff of Berlin.

"The eye to be photographed, A (see illustration), is furnished with a water cell, W, according to Gerloff's system, to avoid reflection from the cornea. Before it a clean plate of glass, S, is so placed that the rays from a source of light of the desired intensity can be thrown by it into the eye. At P is a sensitive plate that is sheltered from outer light by means of a box, K. The box can



be closed by a pneumatic shutter, V. On the plate P are cross-wires which, when the plate is illuminated by the red lantern L, can be seen by the eye.

"The feat is performed in the following manner: The eye is brought to perfect rest by means of a head-support. Then the glass plate is so turned that a provisional point of light above appears to lie in the middle of the shutter V. Then in perfect darkness the shutter V is opened and the eye is focussed on the cross-wires of the red-illuminated plate. Everything is now ready for the photography, which is accomplished by flash-light.

"The procedure can be understood without further explanation. With a minimum of light quite a large picture may be taken directly; the focussing is the sharpest imaginable, because it is done with the eye itself. The smaller the picture, the sharper will be the outlines. Near-sighted eyes are very good for photographing."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A CURIOUS OPTICAL EXPERIMENT.

THE following new and curious experiment, which can be tried by any one, is described in a letter to *La Nature*, Paris, April 27, by Prof. Thomas Eschriche, of the Institute at Barcelona, Spain. We translate his description below:

"For about thirty years I have been performing a curious experiment which I believe has never yet been mentioned outside of Spain.

"Who has not noticed these vague topsy-turvy images of outside objects, of persons or vehicles in motion, that are thrown on the ceiling of a darkened room by rays that pass through the aperture between the imperfectly closed blinds of a window? Those who know something of physics have perhaps performed the simple experiment of throwing on a white wall the inverted image of a candle-flame (Fig. 1, No. 1) by means of a visiting card pierced with a small

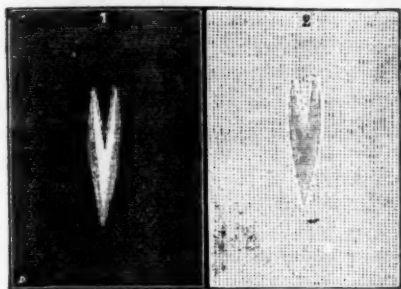


FIG. 1.—INVERTED FLAMES, NOS. 1 AND 2.

hole, held between the candle and the wall. This is practically the principle of the camera obscura, without the lens that is necessary when we wish to have a distinct image.

"It is to the inverse experiment that I wish to call the attention of the readers of *La Nature*. In place of an opaque screen with an aperture that allows certain of the luminous rays to pass, take a transparent screen having a small opaque spot that stops these same rays (for instance, a piece of glass in whose center you have made a solid circle of india ink from $\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter). Then the luminous rays stopped by this spot will cause to appear on the lighted wall a dark reversed image of the flame (Fig. 1, No. 2). The experiment will succeed as well if we interpose between the flame and the wall only a fine pin with a spherical head.

"We may present the two inverse phenomena at once in a neat and striking way by dividing a rectangular plate of glass into two equal parts, one of which is covered with an opaque coat of black paint. We have then only to make on this layer several transparent spots by scraping the paint away with a sharp point, and to place on the transparent half of the glass a similar series of black spots. If we place the glass before an incandescent lamp we shall have on a white screen two series of inverted images of the luminous filament, one white on a black ground, the other black on a white ground (Fig. 2, Nos. 1 and 2)."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

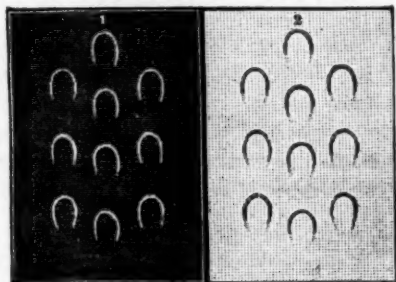


FIG. 2.—INVERTED INCANDESCENT FILAMENTS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

An Electric Weed-Killer.—"An electric weed-killer for destroying the weeds and other vegetation along a railroad track—which are a source of considerable expense to railroad companies—has recently been invented," says *Electricity*, May 15, "and is described as consisting of an alternating generator mounted on a car and producing electricity at 2,000 volts pressure and stepped up to from 6,000 to 24,000 volts, depending on the kind and quality of the vegetation which it is wished to destroy. The conductivity of vegetable bodies varies as the moisture within them varies; the greater the moisture the less resistance they offer to the current. The current, after being stepped up to the voltage noted, is conducted through a series of fine wires or brush to the top of the weeds or grass; the other side of the circuit is made through the wheels of the car, as a matter of course, to the ground; the current, therefore, will leap from the brush suspended over the weeds through the weeds to the ground, and thus complete the circuit; but in doing so the current traverses

the entire length of the plant, including the roots, and ruptures the cellular tissues, thereby totally destroying it. This destruction seems to be equally distributed throughout the entire system, the root suffering perhaps more than the body of it from the fact that the roots generally contain more moisture. It is said that in many cases the current in passing through the plant heats it to such an extent that it can not be held in the hand without discomfort."

Meerschaum Mining in Turkey.—The manner of working the rich deposits of meerschaum recently discovered in Turkey is thus described in *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, May 18: "The meerschaum is extracted in the same way as coal. Pits from 25 feet to 120 feet deep are dug, and as soon as the vein is struck, horizontal galleries, sometimes of considerable length, are made, but more than two galleries are seldom to be found in one pit. The stone as extracted is called 'ham-tash' (rough block), and is soft enough to be easily cut with a knife. It is white, with a yellowish tint, and is covered with a red clayey soil of about one inch thick. In this state the blocks are purchased by dealers on the spot, not by weight nor by measurement, but according to approximate quantity, either per load of three sacks, or per cart-load, the price varying from £5 to £30 per load, according to quality. These rough blocks are dried and subjected to certain preparation before being conveyed to Eski-Shehir. Some of them are as small as a walnut, while others attain the size of a cubic foot. Those which combine regularity of surface and size are the best. The manipulation required before they are ready for exportation is long and costly. The clayey soil attached is removed, and the meerschaum dried. In Summer exposure for five or six days to the Sun's rays suffices, but in Winter a room heated to the required temperature is required, and the drying process takes eight or ten days. When well dried the blocks are well cleaned and polished; then they are sorted into about twelve classes, each class being packed with great care in separate cases, and each block being wrapped in cotton wool. . . . The quantity annually exported is put down at 8,000 to 10,000 cases. The various taxes levied by the Turkish Government amount to about 37 per cent. ad valorem. It is maintained locally that the Eski-Shehir meerschaum is superior to that of Sebastopol and Caffa, in the Crimea, of Egrilos (Negropont), and of Corinth."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

IN an article in *Science*, Prof. J. L. Howe speaks as follows regarding the controversy between Dewar and Olszewski, to which we recently referred in THE DIGEST: "In his earlier work Professor Dewar certainly did not fail to give Professor Olszewski due and full credit. Of late years he has failed to often refer to him, and the charge that he has sometimes apparently claimed as his own that which he should have attributed to the Polish professor is, perhaps, not wholly unfounded; yet the claim of the latter for priority was so well understood by scientific men that his attack on Professor Dewar was at least unnecessary. That the Englishman, possibly somewhat rankled that his countrymen should have called on a foreigner to assist in their study of Argon, was led to make a spirited rejoinder, to pose as more of an independent investigator than the facts warrant, and to depreciate the work of his opponent, is perhaps not to be wondered at, but certainly not to be excused. Altogether the discussion is profitless and unfortunate."

IN a review of a recent Government report on crime, *The British Medical Journal*, May 11, speaks thus of the committee's conclusions regarding the habitual criminal: "Admitting that 'habitual criminals can only be effectually put down in one way, and that is by cutting off the supply,' they nevertheless hold that 'there are but few prisoners, other than those who are in a hopeless state through physical or mental deficiencies, who are irreclaimable.' A closer acquaintance with the habitual criminal in the flesh would probably modify this view, and show that there are unfortunately people who make crime their profession, and that the 'incorrigible rogue' of the courts has a real and flourishing existence. There can be no doubt, however, that the treatment suggested for these social pests is the right one, and that long cumulative sentences, for which the adoption of the Bertillon system of identification is preparing the way, are the best remedies for those who live by crime."

ONE of the most popular and eminent lecturers on astronomy is Sir Robert Ball, who uses simple and graphic illustrations to give his hearers ideas of magnitude and distance. For instance, he says that going at the rate of the electric telegraph—that is, 186,000 miles a second—it would take 78 years to telegraph a message to the most distant telescopic stars, but the camera has revealed stars far more distant than these, some of which, if a message had been sent in the year A. D. 1—that is to say, 1,894 years ago—the message would only just have reached some of them, and would be still on the way to others, going at the rate of 186,000 miles a second.—*The Photographic Times*.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

PAGANISM IN MODERN PARIS.

WE had occasion recently to present to our readers a German review of the French book of M. Jules Bois on "The Little Religions of Paris." We give below some French views on the same work, being an article by R. Allier in *Le Revue Encyclopédique*, March 15. The portions we give have special reference to the recrudescence in the French capital of some of the forms and beliefs of ancient paganism; and the tendencies they reveal are very suggestive, especially in view of Max Nordau's recent work on "Degeneration." Here Herr Nordau would find, at any rate in his own estimation, striking confirmation of his ideas. Says M. Allier:

"He who would know our era well has no right to neglect what is going on in certain strange corners. Who knows what is being elaborated and prepared in these psychical movements?"

"In this renewal of old traditions, ancient Greek paganism hardly seems—to speak in modern style—to 'hold the record' of popularity. M. Bois says, to be sure, that he knows young men—whose anonymity he does not unveil—whom he has surprised 'with a panther skin over their white garments, rendering to the invisible nymphs dwelling in the lake of the Bois de Boulogne the worship that was accorded them at Eleusis.' There is also 'M. L.—P—', a senator, and former editor of the *Nouvelle Revue*, who worships in his apartments his protecting genius, an image of Athene. Nevertheless, those who follow pagan ritual are rare. But appearances signify naught. Hellenism has descended into our inmost feelings; that is more than imposing upon us a few gesticulations. M. Louis Ménard has been its apostle and Mme. Adam its most noble prophetess; M. Jules Bois is right in acknowledging this mission that they have fulfilled; but why does he not remark to what a degree M. Renan has incarnated the Greek spirit in us and has spread it abroad among us? If this Greek spirit has no temples, it is perhaps because it needs them not; it does not bend the body into attitudes, but it reigns in the soul. It shows itself in its own way—I will indicate how—in some of the sects that seem to oppose it directly."

After treating of Parisian Buddhism and Theosophy and of some of the newly-arisen fantastic sects, M. Allier resumes as follows:

"The newly-invented forms of worship conflict with the resuscitated cults. Here, for example, is Gnosticism, whose high priest is M. Jules Dorill; they say that he has been the subject of a report to the Holy Office, as menacing the faith by his doctrines and the hierarchy by the constitution of a new episcopate. He has not only dug out of the dust of old books the ancient doctrine; he has, they say, disciples and clergy. Perhaps; but how many are these disciples and what is the importance of the clergy? M. Bois does not tell us, and I fear that the Gnostic bishop will never reveal it.

"The Essenes have to go back further than the Middle Ages. They pretend to belong to a religion older than the time of Christ himself. He whom so many adore as Savior passed, say they, through the degrees of their own initiation. . . . Naturally, like all the adepts of mysterious cults, they do not hesitate to affirm that their faith has never ceased to exist, and that the noblest minds of the past embraced it. 'Our worship has passed to us by tradition,' said an Essene to M. Bois, and he went on without smiling. 'Thanks to its energy France has been able to remain a great nation. Joan of Arc was an Essene; she was the second Messiah, the woman Messiah whose part it was to complete the work of the male Redeemer.' . . .

"The Essenes show some sympathy for Jesus, but the worshippers of Isis ignore him. They are disciples of Proclus, of Porphyry, of Iamblichus, and wish to take up the work of Julian the Apostate. They cause to issue from sarcophagi and museums the symbols that are buried there, and extract from them slumbering ideas that are capable of resuscitation, like the fabled animalcules of the pyramids, which, dried up for centuries, become animated when moistened with a drop of water. M. Gilbert-Augustin Thierry asserts that Isis, goddess of Goodness, has always had worshippers among us. 'On the side of the hill of St.

Geneviève recent excavations about the basilica of St. Germain des Prés brought to light the statue of a woman holding an infant in her arms. The clergy thought it was a Virgin Mary. But later, archeologists recognizing it as an Isis, it was expelled from the sanctuary as a demoniac.' A die of the year 7 represents an Isiac ceremony celebrated by 'citizens friendly to and zealous for the Good Goddess. M. Thierry is among the interpreters and adepts of this restored cult, and the heights of Montmartre radiate over Paris 'reincarnations of Isis.' . . .

"The Luciferians are infinitely more revolutionary. They dethrone God and replace him with the Devil. The center of their worship is the 'white mass' or reversed mass. The officiating priest wears a chasuble adorned with a cross upside down. 'On the retablo of the altar,' narrates a witness, 'Lucifer, a youth with widespread wings, seems to descend from the sky in flames. His right hand holds a torch, his left a cornucopia.' . . . Now here is something unforeseen. There is no access of hysterical Satanism, as might appear. The Luciferians detest the doctrines and practises designated by this term. The God that they worship is after all the good God, Adonai or the God commonly worshiped being regarded by them as the evil divinity; and they profess the purest morals. . . .

"All these religions are unanimous in correcting the ancient beliefs about the destiny of man; they deny eternal punishment, affirm the exact correspondence of penalty to fault, and, in a word, change the traditional idea of God. When they are due to neither fools nor charlatans they perhaps register the vows that the modern feeling presents to thinkers who feel obliged to formulate their own religious faith. Finally, in accord on essentials, they are all lacking in almost the same point: they seek how many may free himself from outside evil; they fail to invite him to see what he is worth in himself. And it is here that, under all their forms, Oriental or Parisian, they are in a manner the translations of that Greek spirit that our littérateurs and savants have propagated so passionately."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EDITOR DANA'S TRIBUTE TO THE BIBLE.

YOUNG aspirants for journalistic honors will find in Mr. Charles A. Dana's "Art of Newspaper-Making"—a little volume just issued by the Appletons—some things which they may care to see. This book is made up of three lectures recently delivered in various places. From the first lecture, which was given before the Wisconsin Editorial Association, we extract the following:

"What books ought you to read? There are some books that are indispensable—a few books. Almost all books have their use, even the silly ones, and an omnivorous reader, if he reads intelligently, need never feel that his time is wasted even when he bestows it on the flimsiest trash that is printed; but there are some books that are absolutely indispensable to the kind of education that we are contemplating, and to the profession that we are considering; and of all these the most indispensable, the most useful, the one whose knowledge is most effective, is the Bible. There is no book from which more valuable lessons can be learned. I am considering it now not as a religious book, but as a manual of utility, of professional preparation, and professional use for a journalist. There is perhaps no book whose style is more suggestive and more instructive, from which you learn more directly that sublime simplicity which never exaggerates, which recounts the greatest events with solemnity, of course, but without sentimentality of affection; none which you open with such confidence and lay down with such reverence. There is no book like the Bible. When you get into a controversy and want exactly the right answer, when you are looking for an expression, what is there that closes a dispute like a verse from the Bible? What is it that sets up the right principle for you, which pleads for a policy, for a cause, so much as the right passage of Holy Scripture?"

HE—"The Bible has some excellent reading in it, speaking from a purely literary standpoint."

SHE—"So I have heard; but the fact is, I am so busy all the time that I have never had the time to read it. Why, if you will believe me, I never read 'Trilby' until last week."—*The Boston Transcript*.

OPINIONS ON CHURCH UNITY.

THE Gild of St. James is an organization inside the Protestant Episcopal Church, one of the objects of which is, as stated by *The New York Herald* (May 19), to bring about a union of the three great Catholic churches—the Roman Catholic, the Greek Catholic, and the Episcopal Church—also to endeavor to promote Christian unity. *The Herald* publishes a compilation of opinions intended to give a general idea of the subject as viewed by representatives of various denominations, to whom letters were addressed asking if Christian unity is a good idea—a possible one—and would it benefit the churches and the world at large? Of the Protestant ministers the question was asked if they would favor unity with the Roman Church. Of the Roman prelates it was asked what terms of unity their Church would offer. We append the gist of a number of replies, as given by *The Herald*:

Mgr. Satolli, the Apostolic Delegate: "You ask if it is possible. We believe, relying on the promises of Christ, that it is not only possible, but that one day it will surely be accomplished. The benefit of such a thing to the churches and the world at large can not be doubted, since it would mean the end of all religious strife and the living together of mankind in the harmony and peace of unquestioned truth. The Roman Catholic Church is not only willing but most anxious to effect this union, and her head, the Pope, is continually inviting separated Christians to return to that unity which existed at the beginning, when all Christians, laboring together by their concerted action, made such rapid strides in the conversion of the heathen world. As regards the conditions of unity, they would have to be settled on by long and careful deliberation.

"The Church, however, would, of course, stand firm in requiring the acceptance of the entire deposit of Christian truth as possessed by her alone."

The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of the Diocese of New York of the Episcopal Church: "As is the case with most Christian people, I presume I am a friend to Christian unity. The absence of it as an organic fact is an immense evil and the source of an enormous waste of men, means, and energy. But it will not come by conformity to any one communion, as several communions now exist, and to bring it to pass no communion will have to make larger sacrifices than that to which especially you refer—the Church of Rome. Happily, the influence of American ideas and institutions is daily producing in this direction a very interesting and hopeful revolution, which, however, is as yet far from complete."

Rev. Theodore C. Williams, of All Souls' Church (Unitarian), New York: "Your scheme for the 'organic union of all denominations' seems to me impracticable. You ask if Unitarian churches would accept the Roman Catholic doctrine as it now is? They could not. . . . I think that all we may now practically accomplish is not ecclesiastical union, but universal toleration and charity. If the present enlightened Pontiff fails to reunite two churches so similar as the Roman and Greek, how can the Gild of St. James look for a reunion of all?"

Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, of St. Ann's Church, New York: "The grand idea of organic church unity for Christendom has been in my thoughts and prayers for many years. The Roman Catholic Church can not, in my judgment, unite the various bodies of Christians. It has added too much to the faith once delivered to the saints before divisions came. The system laid down in the Book of Common Prayer is, in my opinion, the only one which can bring Christians together in organic unity, so desirable in preaching the full Gospel with all its positive institutions and in fighting against the world, the flesh, and the devil."

Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee, of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, New York: "I beg leave to state that the present movement toward church unity has my hearty cooperation, as well as deep sympathy. So full of promise are all impulses leading to it that we may deem its consummation a matter of time."

Dr. Henry Mottet, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York: "In answer to your question, 'Would I or my communion accept the Roman Catholic doctrines as they are?'

I would say most emphatically no. The renaissance for which Martin Luther on the Continent and the English reformers stand has settled for all time the fact that the teaching of the Roman Catholic Church as a whole is not the teaching of Christ in the early Church."

Rev. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, New York: "I will simply say that I do not think there is any value in Christian union apart from Christian unity. In other words, I care nothing for an alliance or confederacy of separate sects, as I think the point to aim at is unity in belief, organization, and worship."

Rev. J. W. Peters, First Methodist Episcopal Church, Hamilton, Ohio: "If this spirit of unity were realized, there would be harmony in all church work in heathen lands and in denominational work in the South. That spirit would lead churches to think more of the advance of Christ's kingdom than of their denomination, and rivalry would be a shame. . . . We should favor the hope of the coming unity of all disciples, and wait until times are ripe. We can not go faster than Providence; we shall be happy if we keep step with Him."

Rev. G. R. Robbins, Lincoln Park Baptist Church, Cincinnati, Ohio: "I am profoundly thankful for all that the Roman Catholic Church has done for art, for architecture, for music, for literature, for the betterment of humanity. There is not, however, the faintest shadow of a possibility now or in the future that the Protestant Church will ever unite by accepting the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church."

Rev. Sydney Strong, Walnut Hills Congregational Church, Cincinnati, Ohio: "You ask me a question about church unity. Organic church unity is a dream of the future. Spiritual unity is possible now, at once, and is in a measure realized. Between the best Roman Catholics, Congregationalists, and Episcopalians there is already spiritual unity. As the years go on this will increase, until there is complete spiritual unity. Would the Christian world accept the Roman Catholic idea? No."

Rev. J. E. Smith, Swedenborgian Church, Riverside, Jacksonville, Fla.: "I do not believe the movement a good one. I do not believe it possible to be done. I do not believe it possible as Rome now is or ever will be. The denomination to which I belong would not unite in such a move, tho all others should."

The Right Rev. Camillus P. Maes, Bishop of Covington, Ky.: "The Roman Catholic Church would, in my opinion, and likely to the astonishment of many honest yet misinformed Protestants, put absolutely nothing in the way, and that for the very good reason that all the essential truths of Christ's teachings, which are accepted by all and by each of the Protestant denominations, are freely accepted by the Roman Catholic. Should the various Protestant churches be as ready to accept what truths she has to offer upon the authority of the Bible and the Church, and put aside the unfounded fear of any and every teaching of the Catholic Church being doubtful, because it is taught by her, the proposed union would not only be a possibility, but an actual fact. . . . I hope that in God's merciful Providence the union will some day become an accomplished fact."

Prof. Fritz Hommel, University of Munich, Munich, Germany: "As the views about church government, Christian liberty, special dogmas, etc., constantly differ, it is a question whether a union of all Christian churches (in case it were indeed possible) would be really an advantage. A certain superficialness and indecision would be the result, and we need in the conflict against the anti-Christian powers certainly, on the contrary, not laxity, but decision of purpose. One thing, however, would I consider possible, as well as full of blessing—a union of all the special churches peculiar to the various German States in the German Empire, or to use to you a more familiar comparison, of the United States of North America. Each would keep through a long historic period her individual form, ceremonial rites, customs, and teachings; but in the common belief in salvation through Jesus Christ and in His resurrection and ascension they would unite themselves in one (or several) yearly church service and in common works of love."

WHAT is the missionary spirit? Is it something superfluous, supererogatory and outside the ordinary sphere of Christian duty and obligation? Certainly not. It is simply nothing more nor less than the spirit of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. It is the spirit of Christianity in action.—*Catholic Review*.

THE OLD-FASHIONED PURITAN SUNDAY.

IT seems perfectly reasonable to believe that those who were born and brought up in the old New-England Puritan way of spending Sunday, no matter how far they may now be removed by time and space from the days and scenes of their youth, may still reverently and deeply cherish recollections of that early experience. In his new book, "Among the Northern Hills," Rev. W. C. Prime has a chapter on this subject that will doubtless strongly appeal to the hearts of old New-England boys who are now living far away from the ancestral hearthstone. From this chapter we quote, as follows:

"They greatly mistake who imagine that in the minds and memories of all children who were brought up in the old-fashioned Puritan ways of 'keeping' Sunday there is any pain or dislike to the day, produced by the rigidity with which we were made to keep it. You may find now and then one who likes to talk of the bigotry of that day in his childhood, but in the main it is not the Puritan children who when they grow old abuse the Puritan Sunday. With all its rigidity it was nevertheless a day apart from all other days, and it entered into the soul of the boy or the girl as another life, in another country, among other people, wholly other than the life of the six days. Perhaps in early manhood, in the whirl of active life and the absence of desire for mental rest, some may condemn the bonds of the old Sunday. But its memories are more deeply and more tenderly cherished by those children, now grown to be old men and women, than any memories of the other days. One day in seven the boy lived more or less in company not of this world. He thought it hard sometimes, often. He had small love for the heroes of old Bible history, and a little more, but not very much, for Great-heart and Christian and the worthies of the allegory, wherein he heard the story, but did not attempt to master the allegorical meaning.

"But to-day, after fifty years in the work of the world, I challenge him, whoever he be, to answer you what part of his young life and young reading is most precious to him—what, if he must forget, would he desire now to retain longest? He will tell you that his memories of old Sundays at home, of Sunday mornings and Sunday evenings, of the church and its people, of family scenes, and books read with brothers and sisters and friends on Sundays are his most constant, most enduring, and most beloved subjects of memory.

"I do not take any stock in the common saying of this day that the Puritan Sunday was injurious to the character of children, because they so gladly escaped from its bonds into freedom that they went to the other extreme. I believe if you could poll the honest vote to-day of the sons and daughters of old Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Congregational, and other families, in which they kept Sunday in the most rigid Puritan style, and who are now keeping it in the free-and-easy style of our time, they would be well-nigh unanimous in saying that they would prefer to have their children taught to keep Sunday as they used to keep it, rather than brought up as now, practically without any severance between the life of the first day and the life of the other six."

CHAPLAIN McCABE INVITES COLONEL INGERSOLL TO CHURCH.

COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL was recently billed to lecture in Dover, N. H., the posters stating that Henry Ward Beecher considered him "the most eloquent man speaking the English language." *The Independent*, New York, doubts that Mr. Beecher ever said this, and after describing the meager audience and the chilling reception which the lecturer found in the Dover Opera House, produces the now widely circulated letter that Chaplain McCabe wrote the Colonel. The Chaplain was passing through Dover, on his way to the East Maine Conference, and, hearing that the Colonel was to lecture that evening, he went to *The News* office and sent him this message:

"Dear Colonel: While you have been lecturing against the Bible, the Methodists have built ten thousand new churches in this country. All other denominations have built ten thousand more,

at least. Meanwhile, you have not overthrown the humblest altar upon the farthest frontiers of this republic.

"In thirty years the Methodist Episcopal Church has increased its membership from nine hundred thousand to twenty-eight hundred thousand, and her church and school property has increased one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars. Never were we so successful as now. In heathen lands orphanages and hospitals and asylums for children, for the sick, for the aged, and the insane, spring up like magic. Thirty-five years ago we had but one convert in all the heathen world. Now we have one hundred and thirty-five thousand converts in foreign lands, and they give over three hundred thousand dollars a year to propagate the faith.

"Come and join the Methodists, Robert! Stranger things than that have happened. Saul of Tarsus joined the Christians. He built up the faith he sought so vainly to destroy. Come and do the same. We are praying for your conversion. Take your Bible; read the Sermon on the Mount; think what a world this would be if its teachings were universally obeyed.

"Meantime look out for your hammer. The seal of the Huguenots had on it a representation of an anvil surrounded by broken hammers and this legend:

"Hammer away, ye hostile bands;
Your hammers break,
God's anvil stands."

"C. C. McCABE."

ARE CATHOLICS FREE TO PURSUE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH?

THE question is not, of course, raised by us; but it refers to a charge made against the Roman Catholics for many years, and one which is recognized by Cardinal Gibbons as calling for treatment at the hands of that Church's defenders. "It is necessary above all," he says, "to do away with the mistaken idea that Catholics are not free to pursue scientific research." Recent reports of the relations between Prof. St. George Mivart and the higher authorities in the Church have, perhaps, helped to revive the charge which the Cardinal feels impelled to combat. He writes in the new quarterly which emanates from the new Catholic University at Washington, and the title of which is *The Catholic University Bulletin*. This quarterly is "devoted to the interests of religion and science," and, coming from those specially authorized by the Pope to speak and teach, its utterances are, of course, authoritative. Two numbers have been issued, and the Cardinal's article is found in the first. He writes on the relation of the Roman Church to the sciences. The thought which, he says, "brings out to every serious mind the true relations between Catholicism and Science," is this:

"The more highly man's mind is developed, the better is our knowledge of the Supreme Mind whence all understanding proceeds. The more thoroughly the secrets of nature are mastered, the deeper must be our reverence for Him by whose unfailing design all laws and all elements are moved to 'one far-off divine event.' Every advance, therefore, of real science being a new evidence of man's intelligence, and affording a new insight into the marvels of creation, is a cause of rejoicing for the Church."

The Cardinal insists upon it that the time has come when "it is not enough that Catholics should be *au courant* in scientific matters; we must be *masters* of science."

The tenor of the Cardinal's paper can be found in the following quotation:

"As Catholics, we know of a certainty that no real conflict can arise between the truths of religion and those which science has solidly demonstrated. But this conviction must be brought home to those who are outside the Church, and who judge her rather by what her members do, than by what they write or say, in favor of science. Such critics, if they truly deserve the name, must recognize merit wherever they find it, and at least respect Catholicity, tho they may not admit its supernatural claims. Once this respect is compelled by the work of Catholic scientists, apologetics, in the usual sense of the term, will be needless.

"In order that the honor of the Church may be completely vin-

licated, it is necessary above all to do away with the mistaken idea that Catholics are not free to pursue scientific research. . . . If by this is meant that the Church is ever vigilant for the preservation and purity of the faith, we not only admit that such is the case, but we insist, moreover, that this is the only course which an institution founded by Christ to spread His doctrine could consistently follow. On the other hand, we deny that, in her solicitude for the faith once delivered to the saints, the Church interferes with the legitimate action of science."

The Cardinal insists that Science shall prove beyond the shadow of doubt the propositions the Church must accept. He points to the fact that "what is received as irrefragable theory in one generation is shattered sometimes by a single discovery in the next." And he asks: "Why should the Church commit herself, by approval or censure, to any phase of this fluctuation?" His closing words are these:

"It is evident that the Church, far from neglecting scientific advance, sets a higher value upon it than do those who are swept to and fro by every new current of opinion. She makes more allowance for real progress than those who are now its loudest champions, but who, when their little span is done, will be quoted as historical memories of a scarcely enlightened past."

In the second number of *The Bulletin*, April, 1895, the editor calls attention to the Pope's attitude toward modern science. He says:

"By deed, no less than by word, he [the Pope] has pointed the way. There is scarcely a branch of knowledge that has not benefited by his practical measures. The founding of the 'Academy of St. Thomas' and the republication of the Angelic Doctor's works, attest his earnestness for philosophical studies. For astronomy, he established the Vatican observatory; for philology, post-graduate courses in the Roman Seminary; for the promotion of the social sciences, the *Revista Internazionale*, a review which ranks among the first devoted to such subjects. More important still is the service which he rendered to history by throwing open the Vatican Archives to scholars of every nation and creed."

The editor specially refers to that paragraph of the last Encyclical in which the Pope gives the reasons for the foundation of the Catholic University at Washington. In this paragraph the Pope says:

"An education cannot be deemed complete which takes no notice of modern sciences. It is obvious that in the existing keen competition of talents and widespread, and in itself noble and praiseworthy, passion for knowledge, Catholics ought to be not followers but leaders. It is necessary, therefore, that they should cultivate every refinement of learning and zealously train their minds to the discovery of the truth and the investigation, so far as it is possible, of the entire domain of nature. This, in every age, has been the desire of the Church; upon the enlargement of the boundaries of the sciences has she been wont to bestow all possible labor and energy."

ETHICS AND IMMORTALITY.

A RUSSIAN writer, W. Lutoslawski, of Drosdowko, has an interesting paper in *The International Journal of Ethics* on "The Ethical Consequences of the Doctrine of Immortality." In M. Lutoslawski's view, the enlargement of the horizon of human motive resulting from a belief in immortality would alone give a great ethical importance to the doctrine. As to the objections raised by some that constant thought about the future life unfits us for the duties of the present, it is answered that to the philosophic mind there is no such contrast between the two forms of existence as would lead to discontent or unhappiness. The one life is simply a continuation of the other, the only great change occurring being the interruption of our influence on our friends who remain here. The author says:

"Numerous witnesses deny this interruption, and claim to have communications from the dead, but so long as they are unable to

give clear indications as to the conditions under which such communications might be obtained by everybody, their claims remain trustworthy only to themselves. Still, it is important to observe that there is no scientific reason whatever to deny the possibility of such communications. That something does not occur in everybody's experience is by no means a sufficient reason for declaring it to be impossible. If we are certain of our own and other persons' continuous and conscious existence after death, we cannot deny the possibility of communication with them, tho we are not obliged to admit the reality of such communication if we have not satisfactory evidence as to its occurrence. The question of the possibility of our communication with the dead, if it could get a satisfactory solution, would, of course, show an increased influence of the doctrine of immortality on men's conduct."

Speaking of the belief in immortality in its influence on human conduct generally, the writer says:

"It gives us a victorious self-consciousness, and we do not lose our courage if we see a momentary and apparent triumph of evil. If we know that we have eternity before us, we have no necessity to be in a hurry, and to run, regardless of others, for the attainment of our personal aims in this life. We learn to understand that it is better to do a little work to perfection, than to do apparently much, but nothing soundly. The sorrows as well as the joys of this life appear less, and we take a deeper interest in the sorrows and joys of others, helping them not merely for temporal ends but so as to promote their moral and intellectual progress."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

ONE of the topics of discussion in Methodist press circles is the time limit in the pastorate. *The Epworth Herald*, organ of the Epworth League, expresses its opinion on this subject in these words: "This paper has always avoided the discussion of questions of church polity. Such matters are outside our legitimate field. But we trespass far enough this week to record a fact and utter a prophecy. This is the fact: Sentiment in favor of removing the limit from the pastorate of the Methodist Episcopal Church is growing rapidly. And this is the prophecy: It will surely be removed in the year of our Lord 1896. All nonsense, did you say? But wait and see."

The Baptist Union throws out a warning note concerning those Sabbath-school teachers who are usually attacked about this season of the year with what it calls the "give-ups." For this deplorable malady it offers the following prescription: "Rise early Sunday morning, read over the Sunday lesson, think over the list of children in the class, recall the anxiety of the superintendent; having taken these preliminary steps, take a few doses of patience, use a few grains of common-sense, take a brisk walk toward the Sunday-school room, ask God to bless the medicine, and repeat one week later."

The United Presbyterian wonders whether it is "not possible for the learned theologians of the several evangelical churches, in these last days of the Nineteenth Century, to come to an agreement as to what the Scriptures teach concerning the Trinity, the person and the work of Christ, the office and work of the Holy Spirit, the subjects and mode of baptism, psalmody, justification, adoption, sanctification, repentance, God's eternal decree, etc.?" It suggests the appointment of a committee, representing the various churches, to arrange some basis of agreement upon these points.

It is related of the late Dr. McCosh, President of Princeton College, that he was once nonplussed by an over-inquisitive member of the senior class. The Doctor was discussing Leibnitz's theory of evil, when one of the class inquired: "Well, Doctor, why was evil introduced into the world, anyway?" The great Professor threw up both his hands and cried: "Ah, ye have asked the hardest question in all pheelosophy. Sukkrates tried to answer it and failed. Plato tried it and he failed too. Kahnt attempted it and made bod work of it. Leibnitz tried it and begged the whole question, as I have been tellin' ye; and I confess I don't know just what to make of it meself."

It is said that in early life Ruskin hesitated between the Church, for which parental consecration had designed him, and Art, toward which he felt the stronger inclination. He chose the latter, but caught himself preaching, pencil in hand; and, through criticism of painting and architecture, was drawn irresistibly toward the lay pulpit, whence the world has listened to a true ecclesiastic. His mother was fond of telling that, as a child, still in skirts, he would improvise a pulpit, and pound a red cushion with the reiterated sermon, "People, be good."—*Rev. Cornelius Brett, in The Methodist Magazine.*

The Christian Observer includes in an honor-roll the prominent daily papers of the country which do not print Sunday editions. Among the papers named are the following: *The Public Ledger*, of Philadelphia; *The Sun*, of Baltimore; *The Traveller*, of Boston; *The Record*, of Chicago; and *The Commercial Gazette*, of Pittsburg.

The Journal and Messenger (Baptist, Cincinnati) holds that Spiritualism has been degenerating in recent years. It probably had some honest adherents once, but they are certainly few in number now. "Our older ministers used to hold that Spiritualism was either a fraud or the devil—and there is no doubt that they were right."

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

THE RUSSIAN "BLACK CHAMBER."

MUCH has been written about the censorship in Russia, yet the average Russian is hardly made aware of the fact that one may not print everything in the realm of the Czar. Religion, philosophy, and militarism are subjects which must be treated cautiously, but the Press knows this, and seldom provokes a conflict with the authorities. A good deal of liberty is given to criticism of officials, but the Czar must be respected. Ministers have, of course, the power to punish the papers, but this power is rarely exercised. They prefer to purchase the good-will of the Press. So, at least, says the *Danziger Zeitung*, Danzig, which reviews the manner in which the Russian Government guards the people against the pernicious influences of Liberalism and Radicalism. The black brush of the censor is chiefly exercised upon foreign publications. The supervision of private letters is, however, much more strictly exercised. The Russian Government is aided in this by an institution created specially to scrutinize the contents of letters. This institution is called the "Black Chamber," and is described as follows:

"The Black Chamber is a department of the Imperial Mail Service. Its duty is to examine the contents of letters and to stop the delivery of missives whose contents appear objectionable; also to inform the police of the names of the senders. The Black Chamber wields a power which would not have been granted if experience had not forced the Government to do so. Its officials are skilful, experienced, and discreet; they exhibit a strong sense of duty, and their office enables them to commit all manner of indiscretions under guise of duty.

"Only a certain percentage of letters are opened. In quiet times the number is small; in times of strong Nihilistic agitation it is increased. On an average probably one letter out of every ten is opened. All correspondence is subject to this—letters from abroad and letters going abroad, internal and even city mail. As it is impossible to guess the contents of a letter by its envelope or the address, the official trusts to the instinct possessed by every human being, an instinct which is increased by long practise in the discharge of a particular duty, and which enables them to make the right choice very frequently. The Black Chamber gives special attention to foreign correspondence, but its work does not retard the delivery of letters. During the reign of Napoleon I. the police of that Emperor arrived at a high proficiency in the opening of letters. Missives were then held over steam to dissolve the gum used in closing the letter. This method is now regarded as obsolete. The Black Chamber has its own mode of proceeding. The envelope is generally cut at the side. To close it, after revision of the contents, a camel's hair saturated with mucilage is placed between the two parts. Such an opening is not easy to discover afterward. A seal is no protection. The form of the seal is easily reproduced. The official has an instrument in the form of a cylinder containing numberless loose, fine steel points. This cylinder is placed over the seal, the points adjust themselves to the pattern, and are then fixed in their new position, and a perfect facsimile of the seal is obtained, which is used to reclose the letter."

The Black Chamber is a source of much annoyance and danger to the foreign diplomats in St. Petersburg, who are compelled to employ special messengers. Nearly every communication of importance is sent by a courier to the German frontier. It may be added that the ambassadors at Paris are also forced to employ couriers to save their correspondence from the manipulations of the secret police.

CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO, Romero Robledo, Sagasta, Abarzuza, Castelar, and many other distinguished Spaniards, have said in the plainest manner possible that Spain means to hold on to Cuba, although they are willing to grant reforms. "What," says the *Novedades*, New York, "is the opinion of a pair of unripe youths against such weighty testimony? Cespedes and Gonzalo de Quesada, who are generally quoted as Spaniards favoring Cuban secession, do not count. Both are American citizens, and one of them was born in New York."

ROME AND THE MAGYARS.

A CHANGE has taken place in the Austrian Ministry, creating international interest on account of the important part which Rome played in the matter. Mgr. Agliardi, the Papal Nuncio, recently visited Hungary, where he caused much dissatisfaction among the Liberals by the hint that the Vatican will never recognize the justice of the Civil Marriage Laws and other reforms in Church matters upon which the Lower and Upper Houses of Hungary disagree. Moreover, the Nuncio hinted that the Vatican would take sides with the alien nationalities settled in Hungary, who complain of the treatment of the dominant Magyar race. Baron Bauffy, the Hungarian Premier, complained to the Imperial Premier, Graf Kalnoky, of the Nuncio's actions, and Kalnoky promised to address a complaint to the Vatican, if proofs were furnished that the Nuncio had exceeded his rights. Bauffy then quoted Kalnoky as his ally in the matter, but against this the Imperial Minister protested, for Emperor Francis Joseph and his Government are on very good terms with the Pope, whose assistance is needed against the enemies of the throne. But the Hungarians supported their Premier, and the Emperor, forced to choose between his Imperial and the Austrian Premier, accepted the resignation of the former. It seems that the Hungarian Commons have entered into the struggle against Rome in earnest. The *Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Zeitung*, New York, says:

"Until recently the Hungarian Government did not publicly designate the Curie as an enemy; now, however, the Premier has pointed out Rome as the source of all obstacles. Budapest has spoken. What will Rome answer? The struggle between Liberalism and Clericalism has begun in Hungary. Emboldened by the removal of the ablest champion of Liberal ideas, the Clericals have undertaken to capture Hungary. But altho, unfortunately, Dr. Wekerle no longer leads, his spirit remains with the Hungarian Government. Tho Baron Bauffy may not be so great as his predecessor—his political principles are still followed."

According to the *Magyar Ország*, Budapest, Mgr. Agliardi hoped that the Vatican would demand satisfaction for sundry attacks made by Baron Bauffy upon Rome, but as yet his expectation has not been realized. On the other hand, the question was asked: "What shall be done with the Nuncio?" And it is reported that Mgr. Agliardi will be recalled, if not at once, at least in the near future. But this will not satisfy Baron Bauffy. Hungary aims not only at greater freedom in Church matters, but also at less interference of the Imperial Cabinet with Hungarian politics. According to the *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, Baron Bauffy expressed himself as follows:

"The attitude of the Nuncio is no longer the main question. The main thing is now the position of the Hungarian Cabinet. If serious trouble occurs, the crisis will be the worst we have had since 1867. Until now it was only a question of the individuals who formed the Hungarian Ministry. Now it is the question, 'What authority has the Hungarian Cabinet?' that is likely to cause a conflict. As the great majority of Hungarians side with their own Government, a conflict with Imperial authority would be followed by very serious consequences."

The part played by the Emperor has earned for him much admiration. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"In diplomatic circles and among the public in general, the Emperor's attitude receives much favorable comment. He has managed to escape a serious crisis, and that without making concessions to Rome. Emperor Francis Joseph is a strict Catholic, and holds the title 'Apostolic King of Hungary,' but he did not hesitate a moment when placed before the alternative: Rome or the Hungarians. It is well known that the Court camarilla exercises much influence, but that influence is not strong enough to prevent the Emperor from acting with justice and common-sense in politics. Rome cannot afford to quarrel with the Government of Austria-Hungary."

Graf Kalnoky's successor is a Polish noble, Graf Galuchowski. His elevation is said to be due to the advice of his predecessor.

HOW AUSTRALIA VIEWS JAPAN'S SUCCESSES.

UNTIL quite recently Australians congratulated themselves upon their isolated position, which, as they fondly imagined, secured them against an enemy even better than the position of the United States protects us. The unforeseen success of Japan has rudely awakened them, and they find that the victor is, after all, unpleasantly near. They admire the Japanese, but they do not relish the idea of receiving them in large numbers as immigrants, a problem which must confront them in the near future. Their criticism of Emperor Kwang-Sii is scathing enough. *The Telegraph*, Sydney, says:

"He mussed things up to such an extent by his bedizenings and denudings of high officials that those under them could never be sure whether it was the right thing to obey orders or 'call them Raca' or its pagan equivalent. Only the other day Li Hung Chang hadn't an article of official attire fit to be seen in left to him, and was even bidden to prepare his head for the executioner's sword. Since then he has been rigged out in the Yellow Jacket and peacock feather again, and set up once more in the highest place next the Emperor, who has disrobed and beheaded lots of other prominent subjects. With the Japanese winning every battle, and the Chinese Emperor executing all the officers not killed in battle, his own army didn't seem the kind of a one to attract recruits and make them work hard for promotion."

There is much wondering and speculation what Japan will do next. That the Powers could really interfere to prevent Japan from making herself mistress of China's wealth, is regarded as improbable, as every European country would be at a great disadvantage in carrying on a war at such a distance from the base of supplies. *The Herald*, Sydney, says:

"The difficulties that surround actual intervention on the part of the Western Powers—whatever moral influence they may seek to apply—are sufficiently great to prevent them from interfering as a last resort; and when the hour of necessity seems to have come, Japan will probably have so established itself over the prostrate Power, and so have turned its resources to account, that the active intervention of the Western Powers would involve a struggle from which they might shrink. It is quite conceivable that this sudden rising of Japan, and that Power's ultimate possession of and control of China's enormous resources, will affect the destinies of the whole world."

The Argus, Melbourne, points out that, if any friction occurs between Australia and Japan in the near future, it will probably be in connection with the Treaty between Great Britain and Japan. England grants the Japanese equal rights with her own people, but England is densely populated and need not fear Japanese immigration. The Australian colonies, however, will be forced to refuse joining the mother-country in its agreement with Japan. This paper sets forth the reasons as follows:

"That so-called race prejudices, or rather prejudices against alien labor, affect a certain section of our population, is true. But if this were all, the difficulties in the adoption of the Treaty by Japan might soon be overcome. But to those who look at great public interests from a higher plane a much more serious aspect presents itself. With the United Kingdom the possibility of being swamped by the population of Oriental countries does not exist. With the vast area of Australian territory, at present barely fringed with settlements, and in comparative proximity to the teeming populations of Eastern Asia, the case is different. With us it is not a mere matter of sentiment or racial prejudice, but the grave question whether we shall preserve our existence as an Anglo-Saxon people, and prevent the Australian continent from being swarmed over by races that do not assimilate, but might in their multitude alter or sweep away the institutions we are so carefully building up for ourselves and our children. We have seen the difficulties created by the presence of a race that can not amalgamate in the case of the United States; yet the presence of the Negro race is but a bagatelle compared with the possibilities of a migration of Asiatic races into the continent of Australia, and no commercial benefits would be commensurate

with the evils that might come upon Australia from an unrestricted influx of Asiatics. Australia is not actuated by race prejudice, but by a profound desire to retain the whole continent for planting there the institutions of Western civilization, and for building up Anglo-Saxon rule in the Southern hemisphere."

Some papers, however, warn England against interference, as Japan is likely to become Russia's bitterest enemy. *The Age*, Melbourne, says:

"For England to step in and, in conjunction with Russia and France, forbid Japan to retain possession of the country she has conquered, means not only to make a deadly enemy of Japan, but to condemn Korea to a condition of anarchy and misgovernment worse than the state she was in before the war—a condition that must sooner or later invite, if not necessitate, Russian aggression. England has hitherto shown a well-grounded jealousy of Russian encroachments on the North Pacific, and it seems incredible that she would reverse her policy. The prospect of extension of Japanese power seems to many a veritable interposition of Providence by providing a strong barrier against the dreaded advance of the Muscovite, and it is very difficult to believe that any British government will be allowed to deliberately prevent the erection of a bulwark so advantageous to the empire."

A GERMAN CHAMPION OF BIMETALISM.

THE champions of silver have begun their campaign in earnest in Germany, and the defenders of the gold standard are waxing warm. One of the most militant of bimetalists in Germany is Karl Hecht. His "Anti-Bamberger" (Bamberger is one of the most renowned of "gold-bugs") has not created quite as much sensation as "Coin's Financial School," but it is a widely circulated pamphlet nevertheless. Hecht does not hesitate to accuse Radicals of despotism because the *Nation*, Bamberger's mouthpiece, does not even mention his pamphlet. "The Emperor of China," says Hecht in the *Zukunft*, Berlin, "is not guarded more carefully against new ideas than are the subscribers of the *Nation*. The Free-traders monopolize the freedom of the Press, and prohibit new thought." Then he proceeds to argue the case of silver in a most lively manner. Professor Lexis, a former adherent of bimetalism, has been converted to the gold standard by the manifest increase in the production of gold. Hecht wishes to free Professor Lexis from the idea that the relative value of money is determined by the quantity of the circulating medium. He says:

"In every city there is a certain relation between the number of inhabitants and the number of rolls baked daily for their consumption. However great the difference in individual consumption may be—down to total abstinence from the use of rolls—it is possible to determine the population from the number of rolls consumed. Now if any one were to say that the population is regulated by the quantity of rolls sold, everybody would at once discover how erroneous such an idea is. It is clear that each individual baker only provides as many rolls as will—according to experience—find a ready sale. If the population increases, the supply of rolls is also increased. It is just the same with money. Money and articles of trade remain in a certain proportion to each other, for trade will always put as much coin into circulation as is necessary for the free circulation of goods. If monometalism rules, only one metal has to be provided. Financially strong countries find no difficulty in providing the gold, for a rich country is just as safe from a gold famine as a rich man is secured against hunger. Poor countries are soon drained of their gold, and they are forced to adopt a paper currency, which again affects the richer countries, because it renders commerce difficult."

"If silver is raised to the position of a standard metal, the quantity of coin is increased to such an extent that the possibility of entire bankruptcy of poor States becomes more remote."

One of the staple arguments of gold-bugs is the wealth of England. That wealth is regarded as mainly due to the fact that England adheres to monometalism. Hecht professes to be much amused at this idea, and he criticizes Sir William Harcourt as follows:

"I must combat the opinion expressed by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, that England owes her predominance in trade to the gold standard. The argument is the same as if we were to admit that the Romans owed their world-empire to the circumstance that they did not wear trousers. The Romans eschewed trousers, and the Romans were the most powerful nation in the world, therefore they derived their power from the toga, and would have lost it if they had adopted the trousers of the Gallic barbarians.

"The British Chancellor is no doubt a good patriot, but he depreciates the ability of the British people. I always thought India had been conquered and Trafalgar won long before the gold standard. Stephenson built his first locomotive in 1814, and Arkwright's spinning-jenny is rather older than the gold standard. But perhaps the gold standard was necessary for the further development of the British Empire. African chiefs, probably, consulted the London financial papers ere they entered into negotiations with English pioneers, and maybe penny postage would have been a failure if there had been a silver standard."

IS THE FRENCH ARMY EFFICIENT?

FRANCE has never ceased to lament the loss of the two provinces which had formed her eastern frontier since the days of Louis XV., and she spends enormous sums on her army in order to attack Germany if a favorable opportunity is found. The German General Staff watches the condition of the French army very intently, and Prussian officers of rank at one time pronounced the French forces equal in all respects to those of their own country. Just now the Germans hold a less favorable opinion of French armaments. Lieutenant-Colonel v. Bieberstein says in the *Militär-Wochenblatt*, Berlin, that France injures her fighting capacity by trying to keep pace with Germany in point of numbers. France spends more than she can afford to spend, and as it is simply impossible to drain the country of all the men which, according to law, should be with the colors, her army is largely on paper. A French company of infantry, with its full legal complement of 132 men in time of peace, would not be far behind the German company, which numbers 150 men, but those 132 men are never there. A large number are annually released long before the completion of their term, and Frenchmen whose judgment is worthy of attention regard the companies as mere "skeletons." Moreover, in time of war, the company will be brought up to its effective strength by much inferior material. Colonel Bieberstein says:

"According to law, every Frenchman must serve three years with the colors. In reality this is not the case. Great numbers are released before the expiration of their term, in order to effect a saving. Besides, the Minister of War has the power to order the release of the men at the end of a year. This has still further lowered the standard of efficiency. The demands made upon the efficiency of the men were, some time ago, not very high, and they have been reduced to a still lower level quite recently, as numbers of the men classed as 'partially fit' were drafted to service with the colors, to increase the number of trained men able to take the field in case of war."

The men of the First Reserve will, therefore, swamp the men serving with the colors in case of mobilization, a circumstance which must also seriously interfere with the readiness of the troops to take the field.* Luckily for France, the present Minister of War understands his business. Colonel v. Bieberstein speaks quite enthusiastically of him. But General Zurlinden finds much difficulty in reforming the service. There is a new Minister of War every two years in France (sometimes the change comes sooner), and every one of these has his own ideas. Besides, the Radicals and Socialists wish to see the army transformed into

militia or a national guard. Such a force, thinks Colonel v. Bieberstein, would not be a very formidable enemy if pitted against trained troops. He says:

"It must be remembered that everything depends upon the efficiency of the *standing* army, and that is certainly not in a sufficiently good condition in France. General Zurlinden is aware of this, and will, if possible, remedy the evil. He understands that the reserves should be trained as much as possible, but this must not interfere with the efficiency of the standing army, which must decide the fortunes of war, as early mistakes are difficult to remedy. He will not receive more recruits than can be conveniently trained, and none but able-bodied men will serve with the colors. General Zurlinden is an advocate of the three years' service system, and does not believe that an efficient infantry can be trained in less time."

The opponents of General Zurlinden ask why France can not reduce the term of service as Germany has done. Most of the infantrymen are released at the end of two years in Germany. Colonel v. Bieberstein, however, agrees with the French General that France has too many natural disadvantages to follow the lead of Germany in this. He writes:

"Germany, with her rapidly increasing population, has more men than she needs, and can afford to reduce the time which the men are required to serve with the colors, in order to increase the number of trained soldiers. Yet she does so very cautiously, and is guided by the experience afforded by well-trying military institutions. France, however, has changed her military organization twice in twenty years, has twenty-five per cent. less population than Germany, and that population remains stationary. France can not reduce the term of service with the colors without danger of changing her army into a militia or national guard, a kind of force which the General refuses to command. Public opinion expects General Zurlinden to raise the army to a level with the forces at the disposal of Germany, but it is universally acknowledged that he will have his hands full if he tries to restore the army to the efficiency which it possessed before General Mercier took command. The French army has reason to congratulate itself upon the possession of such a chief."

WHAT IT MEANS TO BECOME A CHRISTIAN IN KOREA.

MANY people wonder why Christianity is making such slow progress in Korea and China. Have they ever considered the difficulties which beset converts? Public opinion is a hard tyrant even with us, but its influence is immeasurably greater among semi-civilized races, and it requires immense courage in an Asiatic to leave his friends and relations with the announcement that he has changed his creed. Hence the comparatively small number of converts who are not of the very lowest social strata. The *Repository*, Seoul, enumerates some of the obstacles encountered by Korean Christians:

"Chief among them [says this magazine] is ancestor-worship, the State religion, which has the Confucian Code as its ethics. The hold which this possesses on a Korean can hardly be overestimated: a hold which cannot be loosened without shaking the very foundations of his being. Ancestor-worship has its roots in the most sacred soil of human life—the family—and entwines itself about the tenderest of human relations, that of parent and child. This system forms the base of a Korean's education. It permeates both national and individual life. It appears to enjoy the voluntary, hearty, and unanimous indorsement of public opinion; the nobility and aristocracy adorn it, the wealthy all lay their best homage at its shrines.

"Ancestor-worship, however, ignores the supernatural element in religion. This the Korean has found in a system of spirit-worship known as Shammanism. This system postulates the existence and imminence of innumerable spirits who correspond to the old Greek demons. They are not necessarily evil, but they control the affairs and fortunes of men. They rank all the way from the *Tok-gabi*—the hobgoblin whose nightly gambols are the subject of many a ghost story—to *Tai Chang Kun*, Lord of the

*In the German army the war-strength of the companies is 250 men each. Four companies form a battalion; three, sometimes four, battalions a regiment. There is no difficulty in filling the ranks, as there are more men than required. These go in the second reserve.—ED. THE LITERARY DIGEST.

spirit world, whose throne fills a quarter of the heavens. Pausus and Mudangs, priests and priestesses of this cult in every section of the land, are living sponsors for these tenets and stand ready to exercise or propitiate for a proper compensation. About these spirits there has grown up a system of observances, ceremonies, and festivals which, coming round both periodically and occasionally, form quite an event in the routine of Korean life. Offerings are made and rites observed at such times which entail an amount of expense and credulity against which many a Korean rebels. Some of these spirits are household gods, represented by fetishes—a bundle of straw, a paper of rice, a gourd, an old pot, or a cast-off shoe, hung in a conspicuous place to stand for a supernatural conception. More than once we have been asked to destroy fetishes rotten with age, by those who desired to break with them but were afraid to touch them themselves.

"When the Korean approaches Christianity it means a step which only a courageous man can take. He finds he is called upon to step aside from the religious path followed by the entire mass of his countrymen, and espouse a system whose followers as yet are but a handful, and these of humble origin. To his friends he seems as one who has not only apostatized from the views decreed by public opinion (a serious offense all the world over), but as also having cast off all allegiance to his parents and ancestry, thus violating one of the fundamental precepts of ordinary morality. He is completely ostracized. Ancestor-worship is an ever-present factor in Korean life, and no Korean can get beyond the sphere of its influence. Possibly the whole thing is summed up in the remark made by a troubled parent, 'If I am to be treated thus after death what is the use of children?'

"Our category of obstacles is not yet complete. The dignity of labor is a Christian, not a Korean, idea. That manual labor in one's personal support is more honorable than enjoying the hospitality of a relative or friend is regarded as a peculiar view to hold, but that birth does not incapacitate one from earning his living by the sweat of his brow does violence to a leading Korean social canon, that of caste distinction. The Korean is liable to regard the common brotherhood of all men from a false standpoint—as his own degradation to the level of the lowest rather than as the elevation of those whose only social misfortune is their humble birth.

"Each of these circumstances would seem almost a sufficient test in itself of any man's sincerity, but united their force can not but result in weeding out impostors and backsliders. Brought through such a crucible the Korean Christian is truly an admirable man."

ENGLISH PUBLIC OPINION AND THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

A MEETING was recently held in London by the friends of Armenia to protest against the alleged atrocities of the Turks. Mr. Gladstone addressed a letter to the Duke of Argyll, who presided at the meeting, in which he expressed his conviction that the time for active interference had come, and the Moderator of the Church of Scotland wanted to know why England should not intervene alone. "In the cause of liberty and righteousness England's rights and duties are those of the first-born," he said. But the Press appears to realize that Europe is not likely to allow England to gobble up Turkey, and treats the proposal of intervention as premature. *The Westminster Gazette* says:

"But these 'rights of the first-born' do not include the position of being nearest. How is England to act in Armenia alone? Mr. Gladstone says, and says most truly, that paper schemes are worth nothing. The only thing that will do any good is actual intervention; and the eloquent gentlemen who want England to 'intervene alone,' forget that British ironclads do not run in the inland recesses of Armenia. The only Power that can intervene effectively there is Russia. All would be well, says Mr. Stevenson, if there were a cordial understanding between the two Empires all the world over. But unhappily there isn't."

The Radical paper's views are indorsed by the Conservative *St. James's Gazette*, which recognizes that "kicking the Turk" is as cheap in England as "twisting the Lion's tail" is in America. This paper says:

"The Armenians have had many misfortunes lately. One of them is the character of their English friends. We are all prepared to be enthusiastic about them. In the first place they are Eastern Christians, always an interesting people to the serious. In the second place, they have undoubtedly suffered great wrongs, and there is a genuine desire to help them to obtain redress for the past and protection for the future. In the third place to back up the Armenians is to 'kick the Turk;' and kicking the Turk is a manly amusement, and it has the advantage of being extremely safe, because it is understood that the Turk is not to be allowed to kick back. With all these circumstances in their favor, we doubt whether the friends of Armenia will satisfactorily 'enthuse' the British public, unless they go to work with a great deal more skill."

The Standard, London, warns against a "clap-trap revival of the spirit of the Crusaders." Some attention is also given to the defenders of the Turks, who believe that the Sultan will do justice. Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, in *The St. James's Gazette*, says:

"The Sultan will, I doubt not, punish any responsible officers who may be proved on reliable evidence to have ordered or committed the massacre of, or outrage upon, non-combatants. No authentic and unbiassed evidence of such acts has, however, as yet been published; and until such evidence is produced I for one shall decline to believe that the gallant Ottoman army and its officers are capable of these atrocious deeds."

The African Gold-Fields.—"The richness of the African gold-fields," says Professor Heilprin in *The New Science Review*, "as portrayed by Dr. Karl Futterer . . . will come as a surprise even to those who have looked most optimistically upon the 'dark continent' as the most hopeful source of supply of the standard medium of exchange for the future. At the present time the gold-mining activity is nearly all concentrated in the region of the Transvaal, whence in 1893 there was obtained a product the valuation of which was placed at upward of twenty-nine million dollars, or very nearly a full tenth of the total African yield, counting from the days of the Egyptian kings. According to Diodorus, these early potentates mined gold to the extent of some thirty million dollars. So far as it has been possible to trace the mining operations of the past, it would seem that Northeast Africa has yielded gold to an amount of approximately eighty million dollars, Northwest Africa one hundred and fifty million dollars, and the equatorial and Southern regions sixty million dollars. Dr. Futterer holds firmly to the opinion that for many years yet to come the gold output will be largely on the increase, and he estimates that from the Witwatersrand gold-fields alone the yield in twenty-five years will be not less than one billion dollars. It is conjectured that at the end of this time the mining operations will be conducted at a depth of half a mile, but with the improved methods of shafting, cooling, and ventilation, no serious obstacle to operating at even much greater depths need be anticipated."

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE English Coroner's finding in the *Elbe-Crathie* collision has caused much bitter feeling in Germany. Sharpe, the cook and steward of the *Crathie*, declared that he found the mate and the lookout man in the galley a few minutes before the collision. The Coroner instructed the jury to give a verdict in favor of the *Crathie*, saying that Sharpe was not to be believed, and that the *Elbe* people had failed to make a declaration. The German papers want to know what the Coroner means by ignoring the fact that the *Elbe* witnesses were examined three times before different courts, while the English courts refused for months to make an examination. The Germans regard this as proof that no foreigner can obtain justice in an English court. As a matter of fact, the position of the lights of the *Elbe* as reported by the mate and lookout man of the *Crathie* is practically impossible.

NEWS from Cuba is very unfavorable to the insurgents. Martinez Campos informs his Government that he is now amply provided with men; and unless the fever soon begins to kill off the Spanish soldiers, it will come too late to assist the insurgent cause. General Campos finds that the rebels are well provided with American arms. Gomez, the insurgent leader, boasted that he had prevented the Spanish Government from carrying out its planned reforms in Cuba; but General Campos says he will reform the Administration in spite of the rebellion.

SOME Macedonian Bulgarians visited Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria in the hope that he would encourage them in their endeavors to form a greater Bulgaria. According to the *Swoboda*, Sofia, the Prince took care not to encourage his visitors, but the Turkish Government thinks he should not even have received Turkish subjects bound on treason. It is thought that Prince Ferdinand will attempt to assist the Macedonians in church matters.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CURIOUS JAPANESE CLOCKS.

ALL eyes are now turned toward Japan, and every one is trying his best to find out something new and unique in her art, her literature, or her industry. At present such search meets with praiseworthy success, but the old order is giving place to the new with such speed in the plucky little island empire, that no one can say how soon all these will become completely Europeanized. They still, however, retain their curious method of



FIG. 1.—PORTABLE CLOCK.

reckoning time, and their queer timepieces. M. Planchon describes and illustrates both as follows in *La Nature*, April 6:

"The Japanese are the sole people outside of western Europe that have made timepieces having a peculiar character, and their manufacture dates back to the end of the Sixteenth Century, or at least back to the beginning of the Seventeenth.

"Their first attempts were made after they had seen European specimens that had been brought to them, as we have proved in a more extended work on the history of horology

in Japan; but very soon they invented dials and movements more in accordance with their method of reckoning the hours. "Among the divers systems that prevail among them, we will make choice of one of their clocks (Fig. 1) and proceed to describe it. This piece, which dates from the beginning of this century, is composed of a strong, well-made wooden case enclosing the clock proper, which is of gilt copper. The movement is hand-made, of perfect workmanship, and the rear plate is carefully decorated with fine engraving. The skill of the Japanese in clock-making is incontestable, and the decoration of their clocks is often most charming. We proceed to explain the marks on the dial, and the manner in which the hours are reckoned in Japan.

"In Japan the civil day is composed of twelve hours instead of twenty-four. There are six hours of day and six of night. The six daylight hours are reckoned from sunrise to sunset and the six of night from sunset to sunrise, so that only twice a year, that is, at the equinoxes, do day and night have hours of equal length, and at the solstices the disproportion is considerable. This division of the two periods, diurnal and nocturnal, ordinarily of unequal length, makes it necessary that the six divisions that compose them shall be themselves unequal, hence the hours may be longer or shorter. . . . This fashion of dividing the day is not exclusively Japanese; it was employed universally in antiquity. . . . But in Japan a strange complication arises when we begin to count the hours. It would seem as if nothing would be more simple than to number the twelve hours of the day from 1 to 12. This is altogether too simple for the Japanese, and this is how they do it.



FIG. 2.—BALANCE CLOCK.

Nine being regarded as the perfect number, midnight and noon are called nine o'clock. . . . If any one asks how nine can occur twice in twelve, we answer that this arithmetical impossibility is overcome or eluded if we begin to count 4, and we shall then finish with the perfect number nine.

"The intermediate numbers are developed thus: Twice nine is 18; suppress the first figure and 8 remains; so the hour that follows noon or midnight,

that is, the second hour, is 8 o'clock of the day or night. Three times 9 is 27; suppress the 2 as before and 7 remains, which is the third hour, and so on.

"To mark these hours the Japanese have employed different systems. Sometimes it is done by a balance, as in Fig. 2; sometimes by a dial, as in Fig. 1.

"In the first of the systems the balance is composed of a vertical piece on which is mounted horizontally an arm of metal whose



FIG. 3.—PORCELAIN DIAL OF A JAPANESE CLOCK.

upper edge is toothed and on which are hung two little metal weights that may be moved toward or away from the axis, so as to make the clock go faster or slower. In long days, for example, the two weights or regulators are placed at sunrise at the ends of the balance, and the hours are marked slowly; when sunset arrives, they are shifted nearer to the center, and the night hours pass much more rapidly. . . .

"In the dial system, there are twelve movable cartouches on which the hours are marked. These are so mounted as to slide on the disk, so that they may be moved from or toward each other by the hand. In long days the six cartouches that mark the hours of day are separated, and the six others that mark the night hours are proportionately moved together. In this system the dial turns, and the hours are brought successively under the hand."

The twelve hours are named for the animals that constitute the Japanese zodiacal signs; in Fig. 3 they are shown as figures, but they are usually denoted by the initials of the names of these animals, as in Fig. 4. The article concludes by a detailed description of the Japanese method of indicating the days, weeks, and months, which is no

less curious and original than that of marking the hours, and admits of the construction of clocks that indicate not only the hours but the exact time of the year, which is shown by the duplication of these same zodiacal signs and the introduction of certain others, ordinary numbers being rejected, as before, because of their simplicity, or for some occult reason not apparent to Occidental minds.—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

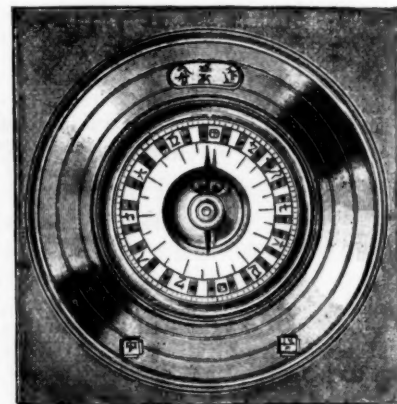


FIG. 4.—COPPER DIAL.

THE first number of the new college magazine, *The Bachelor of Arts*, appeared on May 18. The editor is John Seymour Wood, who is the author of several college publications. The assistant editors are Walter Camp, well known all over the country as a leading writer on college athletics, and Edward S. Martin, who has been on *Life* staff for some years, and with Harper Brothers. One of the interesting articles in this magazine is by the wife of Professor Todd, of Amherst, who was an intimate friend of Emily Dickinson, and who furnishes now new letters of that uncommon woman.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON was but eighteen when he was graduated from Harvard College.

A NOTABLE NIGHT IN PARIS.

IT seems that Paris is living fully up to her reputation for naughtiness, and that on special occasions, such as the day of the Grand Prix, she is defiantly reckless. The spirit of adventure and excitement that grows and feeds upon itself throughout the day of the Grand Prix, reaching its climax after the dinner-hour, and finding an outlet among the trees and Chinese lanterns of the Jardin de Paris, where "all Paris" may be seen, is thus described by Mr. Richard Harding Davis in *Harper's Magazine* for June:

"You will see on that night, and only on that night, all of the most celebrated women of Paris racing with linked arms about the asphalt pavement which circles around the band-stand. It is for them their one night of freedom in public, when they are permitted to conduct themselves as do their less prosperous sisters, when, instead of reclining in a victoria in the Bois, with eyes demurely fixed ahead of them, they can throw off restraint and mix with all the men of Paris, and show their diamonds, and romp and dance and chaff and laugh as they did when they were not so famous. The French swells who are their escorts have cut down Chinese lanterns with their sticks, and stuck the candles inside of them on the top of their high hats with the burning tallow, and made living torches of themselves. So on they go, racing by—first a youth in evening dress, dripping with candle-grease, and then a beautiful girl in a dinner gown, with her silk and velvet opera cloak slipping from her shoulders—all singing to the music of the band, sweeping the people before them, or closing in a circle around some stately dignitary, and waltzing furiously past him to prevent his escape. Sometimes one party will storm the band-stand and seize the musicians' instruments, while another invades the stage of the little theater, or overpowers the women in charge of the shooting-gallery, or institutes a hurdle-race over the iron tables and the wicker chairs.

"Or you will see ambassadors and men of title from the Jockey Club jostling cockney book-makers and English lords to look at a little girl in a linen blouse and a flat straw hat, who is dancing in the same circle of shining shirt-fronts *vis-à-vis* to the most-talked-of young person in Paris, who wears diamonds in ropes, and who rode herself into notoriety by winning a steeple-chase against a field of French officers. The first is a hired dancer, who will kick off some gentleman's hat when she wants it, and pass it round for money, and the other is the companion of princes, and has probably never been permitted to enter the Jardin de Paris before; but they are both of the same class, and when the music stops for a moment they approach each other smiling, each on her guard against possible condescension or familiarity; and the hired dancer, who is as famous in her way as the young girl with the ropes of diamonds is in hers, compliments madame on her dancing, and madame calls the other 'mademoiselle,' and says, 'How very warm it is!' and the circle of men around them, who are leaning on each other's shoulders and standing on benches and tables to look, smile delightedly at the spectacle. They consider it very *chic*, this combination. It is like a meeting between Mme. Bernhardt and Yvette Guilbert."

SOME HISTORIC PHRASES.

CERTAIN historic utterances, as every one knows, seem to pack into a few syllables the secret of an entire epoch in political history. They live and retain their dramatic power even when the events that gave birth to them pass from the minds of men. Some of these historic sayings are thus recalled by a writer in *Chambers's Journal*:

"One of the most famous historical *mots* is that attributed to Louis XIV. when seventeen years of age. The President of the French Parliament, speaking of the interests of the State, was interrupted by the king with, 'L'état, c'est moi!' Another version of the saying is, that Louis interrupted a judge who used the expression, 'The king and the State,' by saying, 'I am the State!' No authentic record of the saying exists, and it is discredited by modern French historians, being regarded as merely symbolical of the king's policy—that of absolute monarchy.

"A remarkable utterance was that of the notorious Mme. de

Pompadour, the mistress of Louis XV. One day, as La Tour was engaged in painting the lady's portrait, Louis entered the room in a state of great dejection. He had just received news of the battle of Rossbach, in which Frederick the Great had inflicted a disastrous defeat on the combined forces of France and Austria. Mme. de Pompadour told him he must not lose his spirits, because he would fall ill; and, besides, it was no matter—'After us, the deluge.' Prophetic utterance!

"'All is lost save honor!' was the announcement, in a condensed form, of Francis I. in a letter to his mother after the defeat of Pavia. Napoleon used the same expression after the battle of Waterloo. On his arrival at the Elysée, three days after the battle, Caulaincourt exclaimed, 'All is lost!'—'Except honor,' added Napoleon. . . .

"We are indebted to Cromwell for one of the best-known sayings in English history, that connected with the dissolution of the Long Parliament. On the fateful day, at the conclusion of a long speech in which he (figuratively) blew up the Parliament, Cromwell called in twenty or thirty musketeers, and expelled the members. Turning to the table, his eye fell upon the symbol of the sovereignty of Parliament, the mace. Lifting it up, he said scornfully, 'What shall we do with this bauble? Take it away!' He gave it to one of his officers, and what became of it is one of the mysteries of English history.

"Equally well known is Cromwell's advice to his troops as they were about to cross a river to engage the enemy. Having made a speech, as was his custom on such occasions, he finished up with 'Put your trust in God, but be sure to see that your powder is dry.' There is surely something truly Cromwellian in such a happy combination of piety and practical advice. . . .

"It was Oxenstierna, the Chancellor of Gustavus Adolphus, who said to his son: 'You know not, my son, with how little wisdom the world is governed.' . . .

"During the war of Dutch independence, under the leadership of William, Prince of Orange, the Duke of Buckingham, who thought that the United Provinces were doomed to inevitable destruction, asked William whether he did not see that the Commonwealth was ruined. 'There is one certain means,' answered the Prince, 'by which I can be sure never to see the ruin of my country—I will die in the last ditch!'"

CAUSES OF FACIAL EXPRESSION.

THE celebrated physiognomist, Dr. Louis Robinson, lays down in *Blackwood's* some common principles for the explanation not only of character and temperament, but also of profession or occupation, by the index of the features. It seems that the process of nutrition transfers the impress of the mind to the face; that is to say, a man in good health, who lives well and has a sound stomach, is likely to exhibit his emotional or professional bias so that he who runs may read. The musician, for instance, is "baggy" under the eyes, and the priest, for some unknown reason, is abnormally nourished over the cheek-bones and under the jaw. Dr. Robinson omits all women from the operation of his theory. He says that women exhibit but few conspicuous traces of emotional influence upon facial nutrition as compared with men of mature age, whereupon *The Speaker* remarks:

"Now we know why the wicked lady in novels usually looks angelic, and gazes at confiding man with a blue eye which seems to him like a celestial messenger. The villain always carries proofs of guilt in his jaw or his eyelids; but the adventuress can not be distinguished facially from the image of innocence. This phenomenon does not become more intelligible in the light of Dr. Robinson's science. Why should not 'special emotional stimuli' cause a 'deviation' in the features of lovely woman? Why does the machinery of nutrition throw up the brush, so to speak, and refuse to adorn the daughters of Eve with the warning signals which are visible on the features of man? How many a pang would be spared our unsuspecting breasts, could we but see the real Blanche Amory on the canvas, as it were, and discern the schemes of the artful Beatrix hung on the line! Woman ought to be the crowning exemplification of our physiognomist's system

of pictorial betrayal; and yet she baffles him so completely that he escapes from the problem under a cloud of words."

But it seems that this is not the most serious defect of Dr. Robinson's general principles. Accident, he admits, may make the just man look like a scoundrel; "for," says he, "the molecular impulses welling forth from a distended emotional center may chance to flow along channels usually occupied by less innocent currents, and may produce an expression nearly identical with that which accompanies some form of vice." *The Speaker* resumes:

"You may be as honest as the day; you may be the joy of all who really know you; and yet you are fated to carry the stamp of infamy merely because the 'molecular impulses' have a sense of ironical humor! 'In such a case it will be seen that, in spite of outward appearances, not only is there no guilt, but there may be also a complete absence of evil inclination.' In this airy way Dr. Robinson dismisses a mystery which is of vastly more importance to the community than his speculations about the cause of the village blacksmith's frown and the influence of malt liquor on the brewer's drayman. . . . Does this facetious physiognomist plunge us into despair merely for his own amusement? In our opinion, every man of blameless character and evil countenance ought to call on Dr. Robinson, and put him to the question. . . . Let our friends with the hangdog look and the heart of gold, with the open purse and the glance of avarice, with the gentle tongue and the forbidding scowl, wait on the oracle in a body, and demand why their machinery of nutrition, which is in admirable working order, produces such facial vagaries. Is it destiny or diet? Shall they become vegetarians, or submit to the unmerited torture of an inexorable caprice?"

THE OLDEST OF ALL EUROPEAN CROWNS.

THE habitual use of the crown as an article of royal headgear has long since been abolished. Save at a coronation and on a few important occasions, kings and queens appear no more in public with this mark of royalty. Yet the crown itself is none the less venerated. The oldest, if not the most famous, of all European crowns is the so-called Iron Crown of Lombardy. *The Standard*, London, gives the following facts concerning this historic treasure:

"This crown, which was made in Rome during the Sixth Century, was originally presented by Pope Gregory the Great to the Gothic Queen Theodolinda, as a mark of gratitude for having persecuted and driven from her dominions the Arian heretics. This crown is really a broad, flat ring of gold, adorned with enamelled flowers, emeralds, rubies, and sapphires, in their rough and uncut state, but derives its name of the iron crown from a thin band of iron inside the circle of gold and jewels. According to tradition, this thin band of iron is one of the nails taken from the true cross and hammered out into a ring; and, altho this has been questioned by Muratori and hosts of others, and numerous weighty arguments have been advanced against this view, many Italians at the present day cherish the tradition, and always refer to the crown as *il sacro chiodo*, or the holy nail. Many are the kings, Charlemagne among the number, who have had this diadem placed upon their heads, Napoleon the Great likewise sharing this honor. It was at Milan, in May, 1805, before the dignitaries of the empire and representatives of his royal and imperial allies, that the Emperor crowned himself with the iron crown, repeating, at the same time, the motto, 'God has given it to me; wo to him who touches it.' In 1859, however, the iron crown was taken from Lombardy by the Austrians on their retreating, and was carried first to Mantua, and afterward to Vienna. Here for some time it remained, until, by the treaty which ceded Venetia to the Italians in 1866, it was sent back to its old home and placed in the sacristy of the Cathedral of Monza, where, together with the other relics of Queen Theodolinda, the crown of her husband Agilulph, her jeweled comb, and golden hen and seven chickens, it remains to this day."

EXPERIMENTS to find whether argon can be obtained from vegetable or animal tissue have resulted negatively, the quantity of the new gas obtained in this way not being appreciable.

Simulation of Death by Fakirs in India.—"Herr Kuhn not long ago presented a communication on this subject to the Anthropological Society of Munich," says *The British Medical Journal*, May 4. "He had the opportunity of personally observing two cases, as to the genuineness of which he had no doubt whatever. One of the fakirs referred to had been buried alive for six weeks, the other for ten days. The condition which the fakir has the power of producing artificially is in all respects identical with the cataleptic trance. The fakirs, who are all hysterical subjects of a very pronounced type, put themselves through a regular course of training before the performance, weakening themselves by semi-starvation, taking internally various vegetable substances known only to them, keeping their bodies motionless in the same position for several hours at a time, etc. The details of this preparation are given in the *Hathayoga Pradīpikā Strātmārāmas*, which has been translated by Walter. When the fakir has by these means got himself into the proper condition, he has only to lie down in one of the positions enjoined by the sacred books, and fix his eyes on the end of his nose, to fall into a state of trance. The fakirs are also believed to use hashish for the purpose of lessening the force of respiration; that hypnotic agent associated with other vegetable substances and used in a special manner is believed by them to supply the want both of air and nourishment. At the beginning of the trance the fakir has hallucinations, hearing heavenly voices, seeing visions, etc. Gradually, however, consciousness becomes annulled, the body becomes rigid, and, as the fakirs themselves say, 'the spirit re-joins the soul of the world.' In short, the condition is one of auto-hypnosis in hysterical subjects specially prepared for the experiment."

Uses for Old Rails.—"In speaking of the uses of old rails recently," says *The Railway Review*, "an official of the Pennsylvania Railroad stated the life of a rail on the Pennsylvania lines west is about eleven years, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad only nine years. The difference is perhaps due to heavier traffic on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The friction of constantly passing trains wear on the rail until it must be replaced by a new one. The company pays \$24 per ton [now \$22] and the rails used on our line average 85 pounds to the yard. When it has passed its useful stage the rail is replaced. The old rails that are taken out from time to time are gathered up every month and sold to junk and scrap dealers at \$12 per ton. It can readily be seen that the company pays only \$12 for the use of rails per ton. The price received from the scrap man is a good figure, when it is known that the rails, when sold, are of no use to the company. Rails that are not much worn are sold to factories along the road at \$18 per ton, where they are used for sidings, and answer the purpose quite as well as new rails. There are many uses to which the old rail is put. A great amount of barb-wire fencing is made of railroad iron, and very often the rails are used as foundations for large buildings. There are not many people who know that the Masonic Temple in Chicago rests on a foundation of steel rails, layer upon layer, six feet deep."

Railway Accidents from the Breaking of Axles.—"The breaking of a railway axle, and the consequent sudden stoppage of the train, with loss of life, is an accident," says *The Railway Review*, "of a type that is becoming extremely rare. The precautions taken in testing these axles in every possible way before their fitting, and the periodical examinations after they have been in use, appear to be as complete as they can be under present circumstances. As remarked by an English engineer: 'Science has hitherto failed to discover some method of testing masses of steel, such as railway axles, for flaws that are concealed from view, and what seems to be required is some test, possibly by means of electricity, magnetism, or sound, which could be readily applied at suitable intervals to each individual axle, and by which it could be ascertained whether the axle is structurally perfect throughout. . . . The subject seems to be one which is worthy of consideration, and of more scientific investigation (as distinguished from the rougher methods of the workshop) than it has hitherto received.'"

FOREMAN of composing-room, excitedly: "One of the men dropped that last form and it's completely pied." Editor, calmly: "Oh, never mind; run it in anyhow, and head it 'A Scotch Dialect Story.'"—*The Philadelphia Record*.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The Bank Statement.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks showed an increase of \$2,387,250 in the surplus holding of reserve, making the surplus \$39,975,150. Loans expanded \$4,795,600, while deposits increased \$8,125,000. Specie increased \$788,300, and legal tenders increased \$3,630,200. Circulation increased \$34,400. The statement was probably substantially free from special influences such as bond syndicate operations, and was regarded as more favorable than that of the previous week.

Business in the call loan market during the week was light, with rates uniformly about 1 a 1½ per cent. There is very little demand for time loans for short periods, and the inquiry is chiefly for long dates. Quotations are 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months and 3 per cent. for five to seven months; but some loans are reported to have been made at 2½ per cent. for six months and at 2 per cent. on very choice security for four months. Banks report only a fair business in rediscounting. Commercial paper is only in fair supply, late offerings having been absorbed, but the demand is still urgent and the sale of first-class single-name paper maturing in December is recorded at 3 per cent. Quotations for paper are 2½ a 2¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety-day endorsed bills receivable, 3 per cent. for four months' commission house and prime four months' single names; 3¾ a 4 per cent. for prime six months, and 4 a 5 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks:

	May 25.	May 18.	Increase.
Loans.....	\$500,008,700	\$495,303,100	\$4,795,600
Specie.....	69,584,400	68,796,100	788,300
Legal tenders....	110,866,600	107,236,400	3,630,200
Deposits.....	561,903,400	553,778,400	8,125,000
Circulation.....	13,321,400	13,267,000	54,400

—The Journal of Commerce, May 27.

The State of Trade.

The moderate reaction in the stock market last week and this week, caused primarily by repeated frosts and reports of severe damage to cereal crops and other farm produce, was followed only in part by a corresponding check to the movement in general trade. Our special telegraphic advices furnish the most striking evidences of a broadening of demand for staples yet produced, and the following data, telegraphed this journal, are the most bullish made public since the upward turn began on or about March 1.

The immense advance in petroleum prices has so far failed to induce any large increase in the well output, thus pointing to approaching exhaustion of subterranean stores of this product in the Appalachian region. Consumption is still larger than production. The stock of Ohio oil is still large, but is slowly decreasing. Prices of cotton are now 1½c. higher than January 1, 1895, and 1c. higher than April 1, but only 1-16c. higher than a year ago. Against trade estimates of at least 1,000,000 bales smaller yield this year than last there is to be considered the excess in the visible supply over last year of 330,000 bales. On the other hand, trade prospects are infinitely better than a year ago. —Bradstreet's, May 25.

Business and Finance.

The overshadowing feature of the week in business circles has been the gigantic speculation in wheat and cotton, but notwithstanding this, the situation in legitimate trade has presented some interesting events accompanied by indications of further improvement, with the iron and steel industry prominently in the front.

The excitement in the wheat and cotton markets eclipsed anything that has been witnessed for a very long time past. On one day the transactions in wheat reached a total of 35,000,000 bushels here and nearly 300,000,000 in Chicago, while the business in cotton futures touched 333,000 bales. —The Mail and Express, May 25.

CHESS.

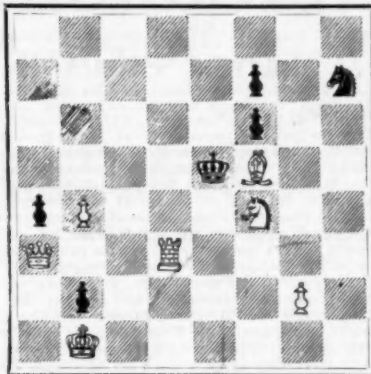
Problem 68.

BY V. POTEMSKY, KIEV, RUSSIA.

First Prize, Warsaw Courier Tourney.

Black—Six Pieces.

K on K 4; Kt on K R 2; Ps on K B 2 and 3, Q Kt 7, and Q R 5.



White—Seven Pieces.

K on Q Kt sq; Q on Q R 3; B on K B 5; Kt on K B 4; R on Q 3; Ps on K Kt 2 and Q Kt 4.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 61.

White.	Black.
1 K—Kt 5!	Q—R 6
2 Q—Kt 8 ch	K—R 2
3 Q—R 2! and draws.	

Black cannot avoid the stale-mate. If White first checks, instead of moving the King, he loses, 1 Q—Kt 8 ch, K—R 2; 2 Q—Kt 2, Q—K B, etc., winning.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia.

No. 63.

White.	Black.
1 R—K B 2	B x Kt
2 Q—Kt 3 mate	
1	K x Kt
2 Q—Q B 3 mate	
1	Either RxP or PxP
2 Q—K 3 mate	
1	P—Kt 4
2 R—B 5 mate	
1	R—Q B 3
2 Kt x R mate	
1	R—K B 3
2 R—K 2 mate.	

Correct solution received from M. W. H.; the Rev. E. M. McMillen, Lebanon, Ky.; F. B. Osgood,

North Conway, N. H.; J. C. Walker, Orlando, Fla.; H. N. Clark, Port William, O.; Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga.; T. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.

As M. W. H. writes: "This problem offers a very deceptive appearance of being easy," hence we have received several unsound solutions. The favorite one, selected by six correspondents, is, Kt—K B 2 followed by (a) Kt—Q 3 mate; but Black (1) B—B 4 stops this, for if Q x B, K x R, or Kt—Q 3 ch, K x P. Two of our solvers came within one square of being right, when they sent R—K B sq. The trouble with this move is that White cannot play the R on the K file because the Black P stands at Q 7. The other answered solutions are not worth noticing except to point out to those who sent them how very easy it is to overlook a defense. For instance Q—R 2, Black K x P, and the jig is up. One solver sends Q—K 3, K x P; Kt—Kt 5 mate. But it is not mate, Black K moves to Q 2. Another believes that Q—K Kt 3 is all right; but K x P, and it is impossible to mate next move.

The Rev. E. M. McMillen sends correct solution of No. 60, which he thinks is the most "interesting problem we have had."

LEGAL.

Divorce—Indignities of Person—Words and Phrases Sufficient.

In the case of Brubaker v. Brubaker, reported in 52 Legal Intelligencer, 131, it is held that indignities of person are a kind of legal cruelty, less extreme than cruel and barbarous treatment; but that a single offer of indignity will not support a proceeding for divorce; that a decree will be justified only when indignities have been practised often enough to be fairly described as a course of conduct. The Court say: "We have no difficulty in concluding from these facts that the conduct of the husband rendered the condition of his wife intolerable and her life burdensome, and thereby forced her to withdraw from his house and family. If, then, his conduct can be properly described as the offering of 'indignities to the person,' a legal cause for divorce has been made out.

"Upon this point it is hardly necessary to do more than to quote a few sentences from the opinion in Elmes v. Elmes, 9 Pa., 167: 'To render the condition of a wife intolerable and her life burdensome it is not necessary that there should be blows or cruel and barbarous inflictions of batteries that endanger her life. There may without that be such indignities to her person as to render her life a burden. The husband is bound to the observance of duty to his wife; and as marriage is founded on the original constitution of the sexes and dignified by strong and peculiar sentiments of affection, delicacy, and honor, all treatment which violates these principles habitually and constantly, and proceeds avowedly from

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hatred, revenge, and spite, and which renders even the hours devoted to repose hours of weeping and distress, must render a woman's condition intolerable and her life burdensome.' See also to the same effect, *Butler v. Butler*, 1 Parson's Equity Cases, 338 *et seq.*; *Kelly v. Kelly*, L. R., 2 Probate and Divorce, 31 and 38; *Mason v. Mason*, 131 Pa. 161, and 1 Bishop, Marriage and Divorce (5th Ed.), §§722 to 753.

"The result of the authorities we understand to be as follows: Indignities to the person are a kind of legal cruelty, less extreme than cruel and barbarous treatment. A single offer of indignity will not support a proceeding for divorce; a decree can only be justified when indignities have been practised often enough to be fairly described as a course of conduct. The body need not be physically touched; they may be offered to the person just as truly by a course of insult, of wilful neglect, of contemptuous and humiliating treatment, or by any other method in which hatred or revenge or a settled malice may find expression. The 'person' meant by the statute is the indivisible personality formed by the union of body and spirit, and indignities offered to either are necessarily offered to both. But some indignities must be borne, indeed all must be borne, until they render the condition of the sufferer intolerable and her life burdensome, and thereby force her to withdraw from her husband's house and family. Obviously, however, mere withdrawal (which is easy to accomplish) is not satisfactory evidence that she has endured up to the requirement of the law; she must show further that her bodily or mental health was either impaired or endangered by the treatment to which she was subjected. This is a practical and somewhat arbitrary test; but it rests upon experience and observation, and is the safest within our reach because it is the hardest to evade. The burden of proof is upon the libellant; she is bound to show that her condition has been rendered intolerable and her life burdensome, and it is not unreasonable to require her to prove as the most probable and most visible sign of that condition that her health is either broken or is likely to break."

Insurance Policy—Mortgage Clause a Separate Agreement.

The New York Court of Appeals in the case of *F. C. Eddy, receiver, v. the London Assurance Corporation and other companies*, has handed down a decision of extreme interest both to insurers and insured. The substance of the decision is that the mortgage clause, as attached to an insurance policy, constitutes a separate and distinct agreement between the company and the mortgagee, not to be waived in any of its conditions or wholly vitiated except by and with the consent of the mortgagee. This is certainly comforting to lenders.—6 *American Investments*, 147.

Real Estate—Reconveyance by Destruction of Deeds.

Sometimes persons seek to effect a reconveyance of property by simply destroying the deeds which they have received. This is not a very good method to follow. The law on the subject is, as the Supreme Court of Missouri holds (*Potter v. Adams*, 28 S. W. Rep., 491) that the destruction and cancellation of a deed after it has been delivered does not revest the title in the grantor. Title to land cannot be transmitted in that way. Where a deed has been lost or destroyed by accident or mistake, secondary evidence may be introduced of its existence, loss, and the contents thereof. But a different rule prevails where the grantee has voluntarily destroyed an unrecorded deed for the purpose and with the intention of revesting the title in the grantor. In such a case he will not be allowed to prove the contents of the destroyed deed by parol evidence.

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This last principle is what must be relied upon in this species of conveyance. The trouble with it is that, for the purpose of a reconveyance, it is only negative. And while it may be said with safety that a grantee who has destroyed or consented to the destruction of his unrecorded deed, with the intention of thereby revesting the title in the grantor, will not be allowed to produce parol evidence of the contents of the destroyed deed, but will be estopped from setting up title under such deed, and in this way—namely, by estoppel—the destruction of the deed will have the intended effect, still the question of intention—a difficult one—is left to be satisfactorily proved by the claimant of title.—6 *American Investments*, 112.

Current Events.

Monday, May 20.

The Federal Supreme Court, by a vote of five to four, declares the whole income-tax unconstitutional. . . . The President grants Rear Admiral Meade's request for retirement, and censures him for his criticism of the Government. . . . The Presbyterian General Assembly votes for church control of seminaries by a large majority. . . . Secretary Carlisle makes his first speech for sound money at Covington, Ky. . . . Worsteds mills in Providence, R. I., start up after some weeks of idleness caused by a strike. The panic in Florence, caused by the earthquakes, subsides. . . . The French Chamber refuses to vote urgency on a motion to repeal the Anti-Anarchist laws. . . . The German Reichstag passes the Sugar Bill.

Tuesday, May 21.

The General Presbyterian Assembly devotes the day to Home Missions. . . . The wages of 1,000 men are raised 10 per cent. by a Baltimore manufacturing concern. . . . The Florida House of Representatives passes the anti-prize-fight bill, which had been passed by the Senate. . . . Several miners lose their lives by an explosion in West Virginia.

A committee of the British House of Commons reports against the right of Peers to sit in that body. . . . A severe earthquake shock is felt at Spoleto, Italy. . . . José Martí, the political head of the Cuban insurgents, is believed to have been killed in battle. . . . The situation in Seoul is critical; the Prime Minister has resigned. . . . The United States Secret Service discovers an extensive fur-smuggling conspiracy in Canada.

Wednesday, May 22.

The report of the Director of the Mint shows a large increase in the production of gold. . . . Ten thousand men are encamped along the line of the Kickapoo Reservation, ready to rush for the land. . . . The Tennessee Bankers' Association meets at Memphis and discusses the silver question. . . . The Confederate reunion takes place in Houston, Texas. . . . Wages of 1,700 employees are increased by a Philadelphia concern. The Michigan Senate votes to abolish capital punishment in certain cases.

An official report confirms the news of the

death of José Martí, the Cuban leader. . . . Diplomatic relations are resumed between Japan and China. . . . The second trial of Oscar Wilde is begun at the Old Bailey, London. . . . Russia, it is said, will demand a protectorate over Korea.

Thursday, May 23.

The Southern Sound Money Convention meets at Memphis; Secretary Carlisle makes an address before it. . . . The Kickapoo Indian Reservation is opened to settlers. . . . The Presbyterian Assembly votes to exclude Union Seminary students from the ministry. . . . The Michigan House passes a bill against treating in bar-rooms. . . . Ten thousand miners decide to return to work at the rate offered by the Pan Handle operators. . . . Iowa coal operators form a pool to prevent cutting of prices.

Russia will object to the military occupation of Korea by Japan. . . . The Newfoundland Premier announces that the colony will be out of its financial difficulties in June. . . . There is a report that Gómez, the commander-in-chief of the Cuban insurgents, was killed in battle. . . . Seven villages are reported to have been destroyed by the earthquakes in Greece.

Friday, May 24.

Ex-Congressman Bryan speaks in Memphis on the silver question, in reply to Secretary Carlisle. . . . Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Hugh McCulloch dies in Washington. . . . The Presbyterian Assembly discusses temperance and other questions. . . . The Ohio Steel Company raises the wages of 1,000 employees 10 per cent. . . . Striking brickmakers are dispersed by the police in Chicago.

The session of the German Reichstag is ended. . . . Russia is reported to have occupied Kirin, in Manchuria. . . . Queen Victoria confers knighthood on Mr. Irving, the actor, Walter Besant, and Lewis Morris.

Saturday, May 25.

Two prisoners are lynched by a mob at Danville, Ill. . . . The Tennessee Bimetallic League issues an address in favor of bimetalism and against the resolutions of the Memphis Convention.

The establishment of a republic in Formosa is reported. . . . Oscar Wilde is convicted by the jury and sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor. . . . Rumors of an approaching Cabinet crisis are current in Berlin; the Government is said to favor restricted suffrage and other reactionary changes.

Sunday, May 26.

Archbishop Ireland discusses the danger of the free silver agitation. . . . John A. Morris, the head of the Louisiana Lottery Company, dies on his Texas ranch. . . . Secretary Gresham suffers a relapse, and his condition is reported as serious. . . . Union Seminary trustees declare indifference to the boycott resolution of the Presbyterian Assembly.

General parliamentary elections are held in Italy; Premier Crispi's strength is apparently increased. . . . A French expedition in Guiana is attacked, and several members are killed. . . . The dissolution of the British Parliament is again said to be imminent.

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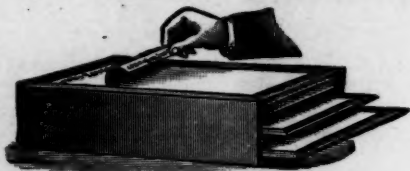
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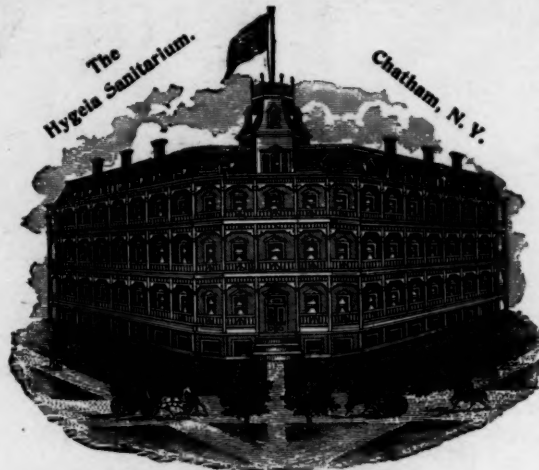
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